THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed.

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The roll of the Cabinet-makers' Union in New York city contains 2,000 names.

McPherson is writing up a life of Thad. Stevens as big as a dictionary.

Light changeable silks will be much worn for evening dress this winter.

Mansfield, Ohio, talks about organizing a vigilance committee.

Chicago has had a wedding with $5,000 worth of presents.

Five Mile River, Connecticut, wants to be called Grantville.

Scotch poplins are very fashionable for home dresses.

The usual fine for faro dealing in Louisville is $500.

The underground railroad in New York is dead.

There is a Train Revolutionary Club in New York.

Helper, of the Impending Crisis, is railroading.

The Fenians are looking Canadawards.

Two American students, at Gottingen, fought a duel, with pistols, last month, absent Grant and Seymour.

The Emperor of Russia forbids the announcement hereafter by the newspapers of attempts upon his life.

Logan says he never writes his speeches. Somebody does that for him, says the Chicago *Times*.

Buenos Ayres is so favorable for sheep that wool can be grown for ten cents per pound.

Up to this date there have been three thousand three hundred bankrupt cases in Virginia.

The Rhode Island Commissioner of Public Schools, at the late fire at Providence, lost the manuscript of his annual report. We congratulate Providence.

A Western paper, on the 1st of January, said: "Our article on the flight of time is necessarily omitted, owing to the absence of our flighty editor."

Home, the spiritualist, is trying to mend his broken fortunes with new tricks. He now plays with red-hot coals, and puts his head in the grate.

There are two periods in the life of man at which he is too wise to tell woman the exact truth; when he is in love—and when he isn't.

The English papers are discussing the "advantage of rowing on the circulation." We think some of our contemporaries should begin to row.

The New York *World* tells Mayor Hall of that city to "plainly inform the common council that there is to be no more stealing."

The United States paid $800,000 for English books last year, and received from England for American publications only $37,000.

A "locomotive without steam" is on exhibition in New York. It moves by means of a system of balancing weights and springs.

A young lady in New Albany, Ind., received sixty calls on New Year's Day, and sang "Captain Jinks" fifty-five times.

The Nova Scotians think that their coal fields and gold fields are going to prove the most productive on the continent.

The most bashful girl we ever knew was one who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep.

A man in New York set fire to the tenement house in which his own and twenty other families lived, to spite his wife.

There is a religious paper at Shanghai, China, called *Kian Eine Sing Ban*, edited by an American missionary.

An Evansville (Indiana) lady has just had a needle extracted from her hip which entered her foot some months ago.

The New York Sorosis has set out to remedy the social evil, to educate servant girls, to make grocers give good weight, and to get up private theatricals.

The inadvertence of a clerk in recording a deed, years ago, at Quincy, Illinois, whereby "nine-sixtieths" was made to read "nine-sixteenths," has led to a lawsuit involving $40,000.

A Nashville mechanic is said to have invented a shooting machine, which he calls the "Polyfer," which will destroy a regiment of soldiers, distant a mile and a half, in four minutes.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Superintendent of Cemeteries publishes a card stating that the recent reports of body-snatching in that city are fables of the newspaper reporters.

A New Yorker wants to know what is the real language of that city. He says he recently heard nine different languages spoken at one time, on a Hoboken ferryboat.

A batch of counterfeiters, Israel Stern, Henry Morbright, Caufman Stern, Hannah Myers and Mary Strader, were arrested in Cincinnati Saturday morning. A half bushel of counterfeit nickel was also bagged.

Galignani's Messenger (Paris) announces that "M. Makley Holl has been elected Mayor of New York," and that "General Costas has seized on the village of Cheyenne." Such is fame!

The Hungarians resident in the United States are asking the Government to establish a Consulate at Pesth for the purpose of placing within the reach of their countrymen information which would facilitate emigration to America.

GENERAL L. H. ROUSSEAU.

His Last Hours—A Sketch of His Life and Services—General Buchanan's Order Taking Command.

Our New Orleans exchanges come filled with the particulars of the death of General Rousseau, and sketches of his life. Of his

LAST HOURS

the *Picayune* of Friday says:

At two o'clock yesterday, his physicians having expressed the opinion that he could not survive, General Rousseau took formal leave of his family, and the members of his personal staff were sent for to receive his farewell. General Steedman was also summoned, at General Rousseau's request, to his bedside.

Between two and five o'clock in the afternoon General Rousseau lay in a stupor, from which he revived a little and exhibited symptoms which were construed favorably. During the evening, however, it was the opinion of the physicians that he could not survive the night. The members of his family and numerous friends and acquaintances were assiduous in their attention to the suffering gentleman. At ten o'clock last night General Rousseau's condition had not improved, and all hope had fled.

At eleven o'clock last night, while the physicians were holding a consultation at the residence of Dr. Stone, near by, General Rousseau passed quietly away. The slight hope which his condition at five o'clock had excited, was dissipated by the relapse, which took place at eight o'clock. There were present in the room at the time of the General's demise his wife and children and immediate relatives, besides Colonel Keeler and Captain Stirling of his personal staff—Major Russell, who had also been present, having left to summon a relative of the family.

General Steedman, who had been sent for, arrived at six o'clock, but, being met by a cheerful message from General Rousseau—"I have sent for you, believing I was dying, but I believe I'm going to live"—he left, and was not present at the deathbed. The last words which General Rousseau uttered were to ask for his son George, who was present in the room. He retained his consciousness until he expired.

He was perfectly well on Monday morning, and remained at headquarters until late in the afternoon, when he took his usual ride on horseback. Late Monday night he was taken so suddenly ill that a physician living near by was sent for. On Tuesday Dr. Stone was called in, together with the General's nephew, Dr. Broddus—all three of the physicians remaining almost constantly with him up to within a few moments of his death.

General Rousseau leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters in New Orleans. His family, who bore up with great fortitude while there was hope, are now distracted with grief. General Rousseau expired at his late residence, 252 Canal street.

A SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

We extract from a sketch of his life published in Saturday's *Times:*

Lovell H. Rousseau was a representative man. He leaves no higher type of a class of men, who are more distinctively American than any other of our population. In mind, character and person, he was the embodiment of these high qualities of manhood which are developed in our Western communities. Of grand and imposing physique, and a personal bearing, alike dignified and self-relying, his mind and heart were on a corresponding scale of largeness, of self-repose, of truthfulness, sincerity and courage. His manner and bearing among men were in the highest degree engaging and impressive. He could go no where without making hosts of friends, and it was impossible for him to lose a friend.

His first great battle was at Shiloh. Next at Perryville, he won the chief honor at the head of a division, which, but for his steady valor and rallying presence, would have yielded to the repeated and vigorous assaults of several divisions of the Confederates, led by such gallant chiefs as Buckner, Cheatham and Anderson. His bearing on that occasion was observed by his enemies, and challenged their highest respect. His tall and conspicuous figure, riding in front and shouting to the wavering lines of his nearly exhausted and overwhelmed division, was distinctly observed by the Confederate chiefs, and the effects of his gallant presence and his great personal influence were brought painfully home to them by the failure of their repeated efforts to break and disperse his command. His tenacity and dauntless courage were even more conspicuous in the terrible and bloody affair of Stone river, when Rosecrans' right wing having suffered a total defeat, Rousseau marched up the reserve on the left, and sending word to Rosecrans that he would not budge an inch, and would yet recover what had been lost on the right, faithfully kept his word. The remarkable fact was then exhibited of a severe and decisive repulse of one-half of each army by the half of the other, Rosecrans losing on the right what Rousseau gained on the left.

But we must pause and abridge our sketch of the military services of the lamented deceased. A volume would scarcely suffice to do them full justice. The great Alabama raid concluded this part of Rousseau's career. And here it was he displayed qualities which, by contrast with the other chiefs of the late war, shine out with a luster even brighter and purer than is emitted by his prowess in battle. His humanity, his respect for the property, the feelings, and even the prejudices, of the people of the South, will forever redound to his glory and fame as a conquerer, and his chivalry and generosity as a man. No rapacity, no violence, plunder, insult, or even disrespect to a defeated foe, least of all to the defenseless families of the invaded region, was ever permitted or excused by Gen. Rousseau. His military career closed as it commenced, with honor and fidelity to duty, and to humanity. With battered arms but unstained escutcheon he gladly abandoned the dismal scenes of grim-visaged war and resumed the duties of peace. The loud call of his fellow-countrymen would not permit him long to enjoy the solace of retirement from the excitement of public life. Elected to Congress from the Louisville district he found himself involved in another exciting contest. The ultras of the party which he had aided so powerfully to build up sought to prostitute the victory which had been so hardly won, to the base purposes of party and sectional aggrandisement, by measures of a vindictive and unconstitutional character. To these, to their designs and spirit, Rousseau opposed a resistance as ardent, as stout, and gallant, as that which he had maintained against the enemies of the Union. All the violent, oppressive and unjust measures of the ultra Radicals in Congress toward the Southern States and people, were bitterly denounced and assailed by General Rousseau, so as to draw upon him the fiercest hate and most virulent abuse of that malignant party. Military life, however, had taken strong hold upon the tastes and habits of General Rousseau and when, on the reorganization of the army, he was offered by President Johnson a Brigadier Generalship, he accepted it and has ever since devoted himself to the duties of his command. Having performed, with great success and credit, the duty first assigned to him of accepting the cession of the new territory acquired by the United States from Russia, and taking formal possession of the same, General Rousseau was ordered to the command of this military district as the successor of General Hancock. How he has borne himself in this most responsible and difficult position is known to and most warmly approved by all honest men. The just and truthful of his political enemies have not failed to render their testimony to his wisdom, his prudence, his firmness, his calm courage and lofty bearing, during the trying scenes of the recent political strifes and agitations in this city and State. Such, alas so imperfectly sketched, have been the public life and service of General Lovell H. Rousseau.

Subjoined is General Buchanan's order assuming command:

HEAD'QRS DEP'TOF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 8, 1869.
[General Orders No. 1.]

In consequence of the death of Brevet Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, Brigadier General United States Army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Louisiana.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.
NATHANIEL BURBANK, A. A. A. G.

FLETCHER ON BROWNLOW.

The Secretary of State Overhauls the Proscriptive Policy of the Governor;

And Declares for the Enfranchisement of the Masses in Tennessee.

Subjoined is the letter of Secretary Fletcher, mentioned in yesterday's Nashville special. It cannot fail to be read with interest:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 9, 1869.

EDITOR PRESS AND TIMES.—I am so much accustomed to injustice and misrepresentation of late that a simple word spoken justly of me in a newspaper is most gratefully appreciated; I therefore thank you for the statement in your paper of yesterday that I am "a Grant man and a national Republican." No man has any right or authority to speak of me otherwise than as a sincere and thorough national Republican. That great party may have committed excesses in the prosecution of a great war, and in the management of the still more difficult question of reconstruction; errors were unavoidable and to be expected; but it is the party that saved the nation's life, and the party to which we must look for the pacification of the country, and for protection of the loyal men of the South, and I therefore give it my hearty support.

Notwithstanding the above has been uniformly and invariably my position, I have been of late denounced as a "Copperhead," "Conservative" and "traitor to the party." So constant and persistent have been these charges that many members of the Legislature who voted for me for Secretary of State have felt it due to them that I should make some explanation and defense. Regarding my re-election as a sufficient defense, and not being an aspirant for further promotion, I have, so far, declined to ask the public attention to my party status. But justice to my friends may require further explanation.

Permit me, just here, to say that I have never spoken or written a word or performed an act with a view to the Gubernatorial nomination, nor do I intend to do so. Regarding such a nomination as most unlikely, I have not considered the question of acceptance.

The trouble in my case grows of the fact that I have not been able without doing violence to my convictions of right to approve much of the policy of the present administration of the State government, especially of the executive department. The commanding position of the present Governor as the popular head of the party in the State, and as the source of power and patronage, has surrounded him by a class of admirers who denounce every man who dares to differ with him in matters of detail as wanting in party fidelity or as "going back on the party." The kind personal relations which had existed between the Governor and myself from my boyhood, and the intimate official relations which, by law, existed between our offices, made me extremely reluctant to differ with him in his views of State policy, or to dissent to any of his official acts. As a consequence, for a long time I acquiesced in many public measures. But in the fall of 1867, His Excellency, upon entering upon his second term, sent in his message asserting his right, under the schedule to the amended constitution, to appoint all the officers of the State, both civil and military," for the full terms provided by law for such offices. This power, coupled with the power of removal, in my opinion, at once destroyed the republican character of the State government. If the Governor is right in this declaration of his power, all elections held since the war by the Legislature or the people have been held by his permission—he having the power to fill any vacancy about to occur. When this position was taken by the Governor I felt bound to protest against it openly and decidedly. Subsequently, I felt bound to dissent to the management of the non-paying railroads, the imposition to issue gold-bearing bonds, the use of militia instead of county police, the administration of the machinery of the franchise law, and many other minor matters not necessary here to allude to. In all these differences I have been conscientious and reluctant, and have deeply regretted that I could not harmonize with his excellency on all subjects. For if I could have done so, I might have been perhaps a very popular man in the Republican party, and might have escaped the denunciations which many of his friends have heaped upon me.

Many have supposed that the difference of opinion between the Governor and myself were of a personal character. I solemnly declare that such is not the fact, so far as I am concerned.

Candor requires me to say that I differ with some of our party as to the temper with which ex-rebels should be treated. The State government should have considered itself as standing in *loco parentis* to the whole people of the State. I should have sought to allay the strife among the children of Tennessee—to heal and sooth rather than to irritate and provoke discussion—to cure up rather than tear open the wounds which the war had inflicted upon the body politic. It was absolutely necessary that while the passions of the people were yet inflamed and heated by the war, that the victorious minority should be protected from the majority. A partial and conditional disfranchisement could not be avoided. Our mistake was that we made the franchise law sweeping and perpetual—offering no hope or inducement to the ex-rebels to become loyal. Thousands of them would join our party to-day, but we see they cannot get to us without perjury in taking an iron-clad oath. This excessively severe policy of our party is about to produce its natural consequences. It is about to explode for the want of calibre. If we had allowed the courts or the Legislature, or if we had provided a special tribunal to relieve such as manifested a loyal and patriotic spirit, we would have manifested a proper spirit, and would have built up our party and have made it impregnable. Instead of this we are growing weaker daily, and many of our best men have become disgusted and declared openly for universal suffrage at once. The Confederates will are long get this soon in spite of us, and no thanks to us, and will be the less inclined to leniency. The only justification that can be offered for the disfranchisement of any citizen is the protection of the minority. I pity the man who would disfranchise his neighbor for his own gratification.

The man who is disfranchised in a republic is not apt to feel that it is *his* government, or to take any pride or interest in it, nor apt to make a useful or even law-abiding citizen of it. I do not feel comfortable residing in a State where half of the people and two-thirds of the tax-payers are publicly degraded by law, without any motive to be proud of the State and its government. I desire pacification, harmony and a restoration of confidence among the people, and that this chronic strife may cease in our generation, and not be left as an heir-loom for our posterity.

Again, while I denounce and condemn those leaders who brought on the war, and those of the lower order who maltreated citizens and prisoners, I am persuaded that the misguided masses of the Southern people were *honest* in their devotion to the Southern cause—bad as it was. It will not do to say that the men and women of one-third of a nation are all felons. I take it that the man who left his family and home, and fought and suffered for four years without pay, and to his own impoverishment, would not have done so if he had not thought he was right.

These people were greatly impoverished by the war. They suffered defeat, wounds and captivity. We have emancipated their slaves; we have disfranchised the master, and disabled him from holding office or sitting on juries; we have enfranchised the slave, and given him the right to hold office and sit upon juries, thus in many localities reversing the relation of master and slave. I think we have punished them enough for participation in the rebellion, and that it is time to commence, gradually, at least, to remove the chains. A father may punish a truant or rebellious son until he gets himself into the wrong.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, given expression to my candid sentiments. I am aware that as *my* views they are worth nothing, but if they are words of truth and soberness they are worth more than gold and diamonds.

A. J. FLETCHER.

THE GEORGIA TROUBLES.

Civil and Military Investigations—Outrages Committed by the Negro Insurrectionists.

A civil and military expedition went from Savannah to Station No. 1, on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, on the 6th, to make investigations. The *News* of the 7th says:

The train soon arrived at No. 1, where the troops were disembarked. No negroes were seen, and the expedition marched up the road toward the plantation of Messrs. Middleton and Tucker. Colonel Sweeney and Major Middleton went in advance of the party. Wildhorne plantation was found to be perfectly quiet. The march was continued to the Grove place, and here the operations of the negroes were fully displayed, and the sort of "prayer meeting" that they had been holding plainly to be seen. Everything movable about the premises was gone. The house had been ransacked from bottom to top, the mantlepieces broken, and several of the sashes stove in. The door of the storeroom had been cut open and its contents stolen. The house was filled with dirt and filth, and its whole appearance changed from a fine residence to a ruined and desolated building. One of the watchdogs lay dead under the steps, where he had been shot by the lawless negroes, the putrid, decomposing mass rendering the air very disagreeable.

About half-past one o'clock the two military companies arrived at the Grove place, and formed a camp. Col. Sweeney deemed it advisable not to make any arrests until the negroes had been informed that any resistance to the law would be punished by the United States authorities, and messengers were sent to the different plantations at half-past two o'clock, to summon the negro leaders. They had not returned when our informant left the place.

Colonel Sweeney, Major Middleton and Captain Tucker paid a visit to Southfield plantation, and found that place also desolated. The entire lot of rice in their mill, amounting to some four thousand bushels, had been stolen by the marauding negroes. They also gained additional evidence of outrages committed by the insurgents from hands on the place, who had been threatened with death, assaulted and badly treated by the vagabonds in arms against the law.

The investigations of the officers thus far prove the truth of the various reports which we have received from the Ogeechee plantations. The lawless blacks, after driving off the white planters, overseers and watchmen, appear to have overrun the plantations, and they have stolen everything that they could lay hands on, desolated the places, and destroyed the crops of Messrs. Middleton and Tucker.

From the Savannah News, 8th.]

Last evening Sheriff Dooner, Deputy Sheriff Russell, and others, arrived from the Ogeechee, having in charge sixty-seven prisoners, who were captured there yesterday, and from those who have accompanied the expedition we have collected a little information regarding its operations.

Yesterday morning the negroes came up quietly and surrendered themselves. The whole number not appearing, Captain Isaac Russell, deputy sheriff, and two other white men went to Heyward's, Southfield, the Elliott place, and other plantations, and ordered the negroes to come up to Colonel Sweeney's headquarters. That officer also sent out several colored men to notify them to the same effect. By afternoon about sixty negroes were present. They were formed in line and placed under guard. Several others were arrested by the officers. Some of them were quite impertinent, declaring that they would not go, and declared that the officers dare not take them. The muskets and the bayonets of the soldiers had a powerful persuasive influence, however, and the unruly parties, when that was exerted, became very quiet, and went along without any trouble. Sheriff Dooner thought it best to bring the prisoners that he had secured to the city. Colonel Sweeney was applied to for a guard, and furnished a sergeant and ten men. These, with the posse of citizens, were considered sufficient. They were marched along the road to Station No. 1, none of them offering any resistance or attempting to escape.

None of the principal ringleaders have been arrested. Solomon Farley was not to be found at all. Others who were known to be leaders of the gang also have kept out of the way, but, whether first or last, the officers are bound to have them. Two negroes, one called Dock Williams, and the other named Haines, came and offered their services to Colonel Sweeney as scouts, and summon the others to come up, and have acted in that capacity. The former, the negroes say, was the principal leader and cause of the trouble. He was formerly the property of Major Thomas E. Lloyd, and said to be one of the smartest negroes on the Ogeechee. The blacks also say that when he came to the plantations he notified the principals to leave and summoned the dupes and under-strappers to come to Colonel Sweeney's headquarters.

Many of the negroes are highly incensed against some of the Radical apostles of the city. Moses Bentley came to our office yesterday, and said he had not been to the Ogeechee. The negroes say that he was there; and they also denounce Josiah Grant as having deceived them by speeches and promises.

The officers, visited Southfield and Prairie plantations, which the lawless and insurrectionary negroes had completely desolated. The house at Southfield, one of the finest mansions in the Ogeechee country, remained but a wreck of its former appearance. The furniture had been carried away, the windows broken, doors stove in and the place filled with dirt and filth, as though it had been used as a pig-wallow. The overseers, and watchmens' houses had been treated in the same manner, and the whole year's crop of rice carried off. A few stacks of rice, not threshed out, remained, but the rest, some four or five thousand bushels, had been carried away. At the Prairie place their operations had not been so extensive. They had also visited the Cheves place and robbed it to some extent.

THE FRANCHISE.

Interesting Debate on Richards' Bill in the House of Representatives.

From the reports in the Nashville papers of Monday we clip the following interesting synopsis of the debate in the House Saturday on Mr. Richards' franchise measure:

Mr. Bosson said he did not propose now to discuss the merits of the several bills proposing to amend the constitution. He reserved what he had to say when the subject in a more definite form shall be fairly submitted to the calm consideration of the House. He would, however, take this occasion to say that the importance and magnitude of the object sought by the original and bill in lieu entitles it to the calm, dispassionate and wise consideration of the members of the Legislature, which he did not doubt it would receive. The several propositions looking to the same end, the original bill and the bill in lieu offered by the member from Shelby, he wished referred to a committee to consider and digest their merits, and to report thereon such action as, in its wisdom, is best calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the State. The committee will have before it the bill of rights, the Constitution and the action of former Legislatures in reference to its amendment; and these, together with the suggestions and propositions of the two bills, and such others as may be submitted, will enable them to decide, if they agree, to recommend the manner and time of submitting the amendment. This course is due alike to the members who have presented the bills and the interest of the subject.

Mr. Roach favored the bill.

Mr. Mynatt followed Mr. Roach in a speech of considerable length in opposition to the bill. In the middle of his remarks a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The House accordingly adjourned to 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at 2 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Mynatt resumed his remarks on Mr. Richards' bill. He thought the bill introduced by Mr. Ryder was more than the House could swallow, but the still more outrageous measure of injustice brought in to-day by Mr. Richards, was, he thought, too much for the most voracious craw in the House. He thought they were ahead of the times. He considered the bill revolutionary in its tendency.

Mr. Ryder made a short speech in defense of his motives and those of his colleague from Shelby, in introducing the bills under discussion, and dwelt at some length and force on the communication which the Governor sent to the members of the extra session, accompanying the memorial of John M. Lea, recommending to the serious consideration of the House the proposition to extend the franchise. Just five years ago a convention of delegates, numbering five hundred, met in this hall to make preliminary arrangements for organizing a State government, and that convention never dreamed of doing anything else than call upon all the citizens within her borders to take part in reorganizing the government of this State. Great liberality was shown at that time in order to encourage the people to take part in the business of building up a new government, which war and rebellion had wrecked. He mentioned these things in justification of the action which he took in introducing the bill which proposed to allow the people to say whether the franchise should be extended or not.

Mr. Jordan was in favor of passing the bill and referring it to the Committee on the Judiciary. He thought the arguments which had been advanced against the passage of the bill on its first reading went to show that the House had not faith in the patriotism and integrity of the committee whose particular province it was to investigate the merits of bills, to amend or to reject. He believed the committee might be trusted, and even if the bill pressed the constituents of the members of this House had to pronounce upon the measure deliberately at the ballot-box, for the passage of any number of such bills would amount to nothing at all, if the people who sent the members there to do their work, did not see fit of their own free choice to have a convention for the purpose of extending the franchise.

Mr. White, of Green, was opposed to the bill. He thought it was supported principally outside by the rebel sheets—Memphis and Nashville. He was of opinion that all the good-thinking men who had unfortunately taken part in the rebellion were already clothed with the franchise, because they had responded to the invitation offered to them four years to come in and forget the past, and, in good faith, enter once again within the folds of loyalty. Those who were now laboring under disabilities were the men who had replied to that invitation with scoffs and sneers, and bloody threats that they would die in the last ditch first; men who did every sort of outrage that it was in their power to do, who robbed the State of the school fund, devastated the country with fire and sword, and who spurned every overture or advance made to them. He deprecated the wisdom of entertaining any such proposition as that contained in the bill, for just so long as they would stand parleying with the devil, so long would that master-spirit of wickedness continue to gain upon them. He appealed to the House not to yield to the petitions, threats and taunts in part, of the enemies of the Government of the United States and the State of Tennessee. He said he would stick to the platform he had been placed upon two years ago; he would not prove recreant to his friends. He would continue to love his friends better than Ku-Klux, rebels, negroes or carpet-baggers, although a number of those who were elected to the Legislature by negro votes have gone over to the rebels; he was not bound to follow them. He was in favor of killing the bill on the very first presentation of it, not because he was unfavorable or discourteous to the gentleman from Shelby county, but he thought the killing might as well be done at once as be delayed to no good purpose.

Mr. Bowles moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Reed thought the question was under discussion long enough, and he called for the previous question.

Mr. Jordan called for the ayes and noes. The motion was carried by the following vote: Ayes, 39; noes, 17.

The motion on postponing was then submitted and carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Agee, Allen, Anderson, Blackburn, Bowles, Bloom, Brewer, Chiles, Carey, Cagle, Cordell, Dame, Faulkner, Griffith, Gilmer, Grayson, Hare, Hodges, Hammer, Hacker, Inman, Medlin, Murray, Mynatt, Moore, Puckett, Porter, Pitts, Reed, Roddy, Sheppard, Smith, Sparkman, Stone, Thornburg of Grainger, White of Bradley, White of Green—37.

Noes—Brown, Carter, Hunt, Jordan, Johnson, Kerchival, Lillard, Morris, McNair, Mason, Reeves, Robinson, Ryder, Roach, Turner, Woodcock, Williams, Walker, Wines and Speaker Richards—20.

In a ball-room at Bad Axe City, Wis., Christmas eve, two desperadoes fought a duel with knives and pistols. One was killed and the other badly wounded.

Tennessee News.

Parepa Rosa is going to Nashville.

The prisoners escaped from the Henry county jail one night last week.

Jackson is to have a Catholic fair and festival, on the 26th.

In McMinn county last week, Simon Hatch (colored), killed a white man named Wm. Holmes.

The Pulaski *Citizen* says that the Red Crook, or, Story of the Lost Cause, written by W. G. Brien, Esq., of that city, is to be put upon the boards of the Pulaski Theater during the engagement of the popular actress, Miss Leo Hudson.

The Paris *Intelligencer* learns that some bogus and genuine Ku-Klux had a meeting a few nights ago, in the southern part of the county, and exchanged several shots. No casualty as far as heard from. The cause of rencounter not reported.

The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Henry County Mechanical and Agricultural Society: W. P. Smallwood, President; J. H. Travis, Vice-President; W. B. Porter, Secretary; F. F. Porter, Treasurer; Jas. Loving, Crawford Porter, and W. J. Hurt, Directors.

The Kingston *East Tennessean* says: "The Omnibus Bill will be revived, and an amendment offered that one or two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to this county for the benefit of her contemplated railroad. Senator Eaton is quite confident the bill, together with the above amendment, will ultimately pass both Houses."

An election for officers of the Nashville Blood Horse Association resulted as follows: W. H. Johnson, President; General W. G. Harding, Colonel B. F. Cockrell, Colonel George S. Kinney, Vice Presidents; Colonel R. B. Cheatham, Secretary; Charles W. Hanmer, Treasurer. On motion of General Harding, Messrs. Ab. Turner, President W. H Johnson and Colonel Zeb. Ward were appointed an Executive Committee, to serve for the ensuing twelve months.

Sunday's Nashville *Banner* says:

It appears, according to a memorial of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston & Post, of Cincinnati, that General W. P. Innes, who was a pet of Governor Brownlow, and was appointed by him Receiver of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, had in his capacity of Receiver, purchased of them a large quantity of railroad supplies, consisting of car-axles, steel, iron and other articles absolutely necessary to equip and operate that road, and there is remaining unpaid upon these purchases a balance of $2,264. They also state that they furnished to the Receivers appointed by the Governor for the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, similar supplies, and that there is a balance still due and unpaid on these purchases amounting to $3,613. These amounts, in the aggregate $5,877. they state they have been unable to collect.

Arkansas News.

Little Rock is to have a velocipede.

Little Rock cast 1,426 votes in the last municipal election.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, M. Brayman, President; W. W. Leverett, Secretary. Office at Little Rock.

The Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad Company, Stephen K. Stone, President; D. D. Stark, Secretary. Office at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The State debt of Arkansas is as follows:

Bonds outstanding on account of the Real Estate Bank	$45,000
Bonds outstanding on account of the State Bank	441,000
Unpaid interest on both about	2,000,000
Amount borrowed and interest on the 500 hypothecated bonds	300,000
Total (about)	$3,584,000

The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 7th says:

We learn from the Commissioner of Internal Improvements, Mr. Thomas, that the following railroad companies have filed applications regularly according to law for the proposed State aid of $10,000 per mile to their respective roads:

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, C. G. Scott, President; J. H. Haney, Secretary. Office at Little Rock.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, R. C. Brinkley, President; W. R. Waldran, Secretary. Office at Memphis.

The Memphis and St. Louis Railroad Company, E. H. Porter, President. Office at Memphis.

The militia of the "department of the southeast and the southwest" arrived on yesterday, with Catterson and Mallory at the head of the column. The force represented a regiment, and comprised about 450 men. The Governor, a portion of his staff, his escort and the military band, and a delegation from the Supreme Court in the person of Judge Bowen, met the command near the arsenal on the Pine Bluff road, where his excellency joined the procession, which moved down Rock to Markham street and thence to the capitol, where the force passed in review and retired to their camp beyond Fourche bridge, where it is said they will remain until paid off—probably four or five days. The baggage train did not come to town.—*Gazette, 8th.*

DIABOLISM.

A Terrible Affair in Louisiana—Three Persons Murdered.

From the Mansfield Banner, 4th.]

Last Saturday night a body of disguised men, well armed and mounted, six in number, visited the plantation of Mr. Bayard Davidson, about eight miles distant from this place, and committed a series of the most disreputable and brutal acts that we have ever been called upon to record. After reaching Mrs. D.'s quarters they arrested four negro men, laborers on the place, and carried them a short distance from their cabins and placed a guard over them. Three of the strangers then proceeded to pillage and burn several cabins; they even burned several pens of corn, the fruits of the labor of their victims the past year. This done, they returned to their comrades. The entire party then started off with their prisoners, but did not go far before they deliberately shot and killed three of them and wounded the fourth, who, however, made his escape and fled to Davidson's house. In the meantime Mr. Davidson started to the scene of action, but was halted by a sentinel, who would not permit him to approach the quarters. After finishing their work, the disguised party left, no one knowing in what direction. Next day an inquest was held over the bodies of the murdered men by Justice Womack. At the inquest the wounded negro already alluded to was examined, and testified to the above facts, and stated that he recognized Messrs. W. L. Jordan, David and Jackson Burgess, citizens of the parish, as being engaged in the killing. These gentlemen were arrested and brought before Justice Womack. After a full and fair trial, occupying two days, the defendants were acquitted and set at liberty. So far as we know, suspicion now rests upon no one as being engaged in this diabolical affair.

A paper has been started in Augusta, Ga., by Colonel C. R. Hanleiter, called the *Press*.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS!

READ the following home evidence of its medicinal virtues, and try it in your own family circle:

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances, make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon Whisky, must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palliability are taken into considerations. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by cleaner operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 29, 1866.

ROCK HAVEN, MEADE COUNTY, KY., October 24, 1866.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imparts new vigor but it is truly the best strengthening and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have ever known used or afforded to the public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonderful medicinal power and virtue.

I remain yours respectfully,
F. F. NEVITT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 2, 1868.

TO E. WILDER, Esq., City:

I was a good deal afflicted with Indigestion and occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt relief, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, feel the same energy and vivacity and cheerful spirits of the boy of twenty-five. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and cordial, and as they are prepared with pure ingredients and good old Bourbon Whisky, can safely indorse their use to all afflicted as I was. I would say to such persons keep your mind easy, your bowels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the doctor.

Respectfully, J. C. BUCKLES,
"Old Reliable" Agent Erie Railroad.

IT WILL CURE

Dyspepsia,

Liver Complaint,

AND ALL SPECIES OF

Indigestion, Intermittent Fever and Fever and Ague,

And all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in

COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated and reduced by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer as well as strengthener of the digestive forces. It is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is being daily used and prescribed by all physicians, as the formula will be handed to any regular graduate.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Late of Sherman & Taylor. JOHN J. WELLER, JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

—WITH—

TAYLOR & WELLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, BUTTER, MESS PORK, BACON, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, Etc.

No. 196 Front Street, (old stand of Sherman & Taylor,) Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Personal attention given to all business entrusted to us, and Returns Promptly made. nov17

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran,
Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits,
Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair,
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Having associated with me in business Mr. P. M. MONROE, the firm will hereafter be known as W. P. WRIGHT & CO. Said change to date from November 2, 1868.

jan W. P. WRIGHT.

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

(Next to Commercial Hotel, up stairs.)

P

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases or the money will be refunded. Immediate relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jan

WANTS.

WANTED—Thirty or forty feet of BOX BOARDS, suitable for counter work. Apply to JOHNSON & VANCE, 305 Main street, under Peabody Hotel. ja15

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. Best of references. Salary moderate, if required. Please address "Teacher," at Avalanche office, Memphis, Tenn. jadlaw

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and fully-completed real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of the country and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Post-office, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer.
JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—A fine Young Horse, five years old, perfectly sound and gentle. Sold, as the owner has no use for him. A favorable opportunity for any one wishing to purchase. Address Lock Box 331. ja10

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Redsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be hired by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, of PRICE & PERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7 A. G. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A SALOON for Rent or for Sale, with Liquors and Fixtures, at 206 Main street. Inquire on premises. ja12

FOR RENT—A comfortable Dwelling, containing seven rooms, with necessary outbuildings. Rent low. Apply at 222 Front street, up stairs. dec27

TENEMENTS FOR RENT—Offices and rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, northeast corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, Second Floor, Postoffice Building.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to R. A. MOON, 252 Front street, ja12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About one week since, from the residence of Mrs. T. W. Hunt, Court street, a fine bloodhound DOG, marked as follows: Color, white with several small red spots on either side; think right ear slightly scrapped. A liberal reward will be paid either for her return to Job Huat & Co. 284 Front street, or information that may lead to her recovery. ja6

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 27 West Thirty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen only. Terms without bath, $1 50; if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq. M. JONES, jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 100 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

WEDNESDAY, : : January 13, 1869

VIRGINIA has always exercised a great moral influence in the councils of the nation. When it is known that Virginia is to speak, from one end of the Union to the other the people seek to catch the first tones of her voice. This noble and proud old Commonwealth is now struggling with anarchy and despotism, and she will soon be called upon to vote upon the new constitution which has been prepared by vagabonds and adventurers, and the people are looking to the result with that anxiety which the people have always felt for a State that gave birth to a WASHINGTON, and a long list of patriots and statesmen whose names have given renown to the nation. As we have already announced the people of Virginia held a public meeting at Richmond a few days since, for the purpose of conferring with each other in regard to the political condition of the State. The deliberations of this meeting resulted in the conclusion that the short road towards the re-establishment of a permanent State government, lay in the acceptance of negro suffrage, accompanied by the removal of the disabilities which deprive the whites of the right to vote and hold office. These views are embraced in the following resolution passed at the Richmond meeting:

While the conviction of the undersigned, and, as they believe, of the people of Virginia generally, remains unchanged, that the freedmen of the Southern States, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, and the performance of other duties connected with public affairs, and are, therefore, at this time unsafe depositories of political power, yet, in view of the verdict of public opinion in favor of their being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, as expressed in the recent elections, the undersigned are prepared, and they believe the majority of the people of Virginia are prepared, to surrender their opposition to its incorporation into their fundamental law as an offering on the altar of peace, and in the hope that union and harmony may be restored on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

These are precisely the same views which the AVALANCHE has constantly advocated since the late election for President. A majority of the Democratic papers of Virginia have also espoused the cause of universal suffrage, and we have no doubt from what we have seen that a majority of the people of the State are willing for the sake of peace to accept universal suffrage. The indications in Virginia are exceedingly encouraging to the friends of universal suffrage. It is peculiarly gratifying to ourselves, as it fully sustains the policy which we have so earnestly favored. We can well afford to scorn the abuse of impracticable young men and the ravings of political fossils, when our course has been sustained by the proud and historic Commonwealth of Virginia. But the argument for universal suffrage in Tennessee is tenfold stronger than it can be made in Virginia. In Tennessee universal suffrage is a fixed and inevitable fact. We should deal with the question as we find it, not as we would have it. Our people cannot prevent negro suffrage, especially so long as the white man who cannot vote opposes the negro who can vote. In Virginia, negro suffrage is an original question, and the white voters can vote for or against it, just as they think the interests of the country require. Negro suffrage has not been fastened upon the people of Virginia, and if they can voluntarily favor it, the people of Tennessee, where negro suffrage is a fixed fact, surely ought to be willing to accept universal suffrage, by which they secure their own enfranchisement. The doctrine of universal suffrage is quietly but steadfastly taking root throughout the country. The tendency of the people is evidently towards universal suffrage—a universal voice of the people in public affairs. No other policy will give peace to the country. Disfranchise the negro and we will have the same strife and bitterness which has been occasioned by the disfranchisement of the whites.

THE Presidents of the various railroads throughout the South have recently held a meeting at Atlanta. We have not yet seen the result of their meeting, but we understand the object of the meeting was to agree in refusing free passes to any one upon all railroads. From what we learn the especial object of the meeting was to discard the custom of giving free passes to the press. We trust this object has been accomplished, and that the agreement will be scrupulously observed. The press of the country, for the paltry consideration of a free pass, does more gratuitous advertising for railroads than for all other enterprises. It is through the press that railroads are built, and yet the proprietors receive nothing for their services, and for the expense they incur in pushing forward projects which enrich corporations and enhance the value of property and lands. Let a man spend his time in making speeches for a road and he is paid from ten to twenty thousand dollars; but for the same labor, the editor receives nothing. The public has been educated into the belief that it is the duty of the press to favor not only everything having for its object the public good, but also the advancement of Rings and individual schemes and individual property. Railroads are run in the interest of the company. They are built not only for the convenience of the public, but for the purpose of enhancing the value of city property and the land near which they pass; but the press, the fulcrum and lever by which these roads are built, receives no reward for its labor. But we are digressing. Again we express the hope that the meeting at Atlanta has abolished the free pass system granted to the press. For one, we are weary of giving several thousand dollars worth of gratuitous advertising for the costly luxury of riding a few miles free once or twice a year. Ingratitude is said to be the meanest trait in the human character, and the fear of incurring this odious charge often seals the lips of an editor, causes him to stultify himself, when he sees railroads mismanaged. The Mobile papers have been discussing the dead-head question, and they show that there is a popular fallacy prevailing, to the effect that "newspaper men" are highly favored mortals, in enjoying the "dead-head" privilege to a degree of inexpressible beatitude. They travel free (so the world supposes) by railways and steamboats; they pass unquestioned by the vigilant sentinels who guard the avenues of access to theaters and operas; they are invited to balls, masquerades and suppers; in short, excepting for the butcher, the baker, and the tailor—who have no respect for dead-heads—the editor is supposed to hold a free pass for the highways and byways of life. Happy man! In this, as in many other matters, the world is very much at fault. The privileges of *caput mortuum* are much more limited than is presumed. Moreover, they are oftener obtained by *bangers-on* of newspaper offices than by those more truly entitled to them. The men who do the brain-work—which is, after all, the main work—of a newspaper are little known outside of their offices. They rarely claim any professional privileges. Those who thrust forward such claims are generally least entitled to them. They who wield the weapon popularly supposed to be mightier than the sword are seldom the beneficiaries of the dead-head system in any sense whatever. They travel but little; when they do travel, they are generally unknown; and even when known, they are not often on the "free list." It is true; they go "free" to theaters and other entertainments; but in this case the *quid* is much greater than the *quo*. The editor is the party rendering the service, rather than the beneficiary. He is often subjected to weariness, inconvenience, and loss of rest, for the sake of giving that attention to public amusements which custom requires or good nature prompts. There are few who would not be glad to compromise by a waiver of these "dead-head" privileges, if they could be exempted from the corresponding duties, real or supposed. But these remarks are only incidental to our main purpose in this article. That purpose is to call attention to the fact that no institution in the country has so many demands upon it under the "dead-head" system as the press. Newspapers are expected to bestow unlimited puffing in return for their real value, and we are anxious to encourage immigration, and to that end will treat with kindness and courtesy all who wish to make their homes in our midst. Why, then, do we not have more immigrants? It seems to me the reason is obvious, and the obstacles are partly caused by our own people. The people who live in the North and in Europe, and who will soon be our best settlers in our country, are accustomed to grain growing and stock raising. This is the business they understand and it is that which suits them best. It is almost astounded that the South was as suitable for grain growing, hay producing and stock raising as the Northern States, thousands of them would settle here that are now seeking homes in the West. When, however, they come here and find our lands going to waste, our fences falling down, our farm-houses sometimes in a state of dilapidation, our fields presenting a barren and desolate appearance, no flocks of sheep nor herds of cattle feeding upon rich pastures, they become discouraged and seek homes in other regions.

If we would invite immigration we must make our country attractive and agreeable; we must beautify as well as render productive our farms; we must have orchards and vineyards, pastures of clover and Bermuda grass in the summer, and of rye, wheat, barley and blue grass in the winter. We must raise our own horses, mules, cattle and sheep. It must be understood throughout the North that grain can be grown as successfully and stock raised more profitably in the Southern than in the northern States, and we will then be in no want of immigrants. Let them know that we can have pastures during the whole year for our horses and cattle, and that it requires much less labor to raise them in the South than in the North, and we will do more to invite immigration than can ever be done by speaking of the high price of cotton. But a small portion of our land can ever be planted in cotton profitably, for experience has shown and will continue to show that whenever and wherever a large quantity of land is planted in cotton there will always be a full crop. Those who have planted small crops on highly manured land, and cultivated them well, are the only ones that have made much money. Since only a small portion of the lands of the South can be cultivated in corn and cotton, it becomes a very important inquiry what can and ought to be done with the remainder of the land. If the now waste land of the South were put into orchards, vineyards, pastures and grain fields, which would require comparatively little manual labor, immigration would begin to flow into the country, manufactures to increase and a tide of wealth and prosperity to come upon us to which we are now strangers.

The system of cotton planting which white men can engage in, that is on small farms, is the only one that ever will be profitable in the South. But will that system ever be adopted whilst the present policy of planting all the land they possibly can in cotton, prevails among planters and farmers?

When men have large quantities of land planted in cotton they have no time to make any improvement in their lands, their stock or their houses. Everything is devoted to this one crop, which requires the whole year, and everything else is neglected and goes to ruin. The country presents a desolate and worn out appearance not at all inviting to immigrants who do not know that it is not the fault of the country, but of a miserably defective system.

Pulling fodder and picking cotton are done during the most unhealthy portion of the year. Exposure to the hot suns and morning dews tend to increase malarious diseases, such as chills and fever, bilious and congestive fever; not only so, but this sickness interferes very much with the gathering of cotton. The corn, grain and hay crops may be sown and harvested before the sickly season commences, and if small crops of cotton were planted they might be gathered with but little exposure. In this way the health of the country would be materially improved.

Let us wisely use the labor we now have in enriching our soil, in diversifying our productions, in supplying our immediate wants, in making ourselves independent and self-sustaining, and then we will be prosperous, even without immigration, and we will also be much more likely to invite it than as things are now. Our remedy is greatly in our own hands. Have we the wisdom and self-denial to forego immediate gain, or what we think immediate gain, for the sake of future good?

One million of bales of cotton raised and manufactured in the South would do more to increase its wealth and power than four millions of bales made and sent abroad to be manufactured in other countries.

The experience of Ruffin, of Virginia; of Cobb, of Tennessee, and Connally, of Mississippi, has demonstrated the fact that sheep enough can be grown in the South to supply the whole country with wool, and owing to the cheapness of our lands and the mildness of our climate, they can be raised more cheaply and profitably here than in any other portion of the United States. Southern countries have always been the best cattle and sheep countries.

In conclusion permit me to say that, so long as the South is a mere cotton plantation for the benefit of other sections, so long she will never prosper, and will occupy the same position towards the North that India does to England—impoverishing herself to enrich another section.

Yours truly, WM. J. SYKES.
Colonel D. C. TOPP, Holly Springs, Miss.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

What a Radical Correspondent Says of Clayton's Pandemonium.

The People Oppressed—Upham a Promoter of Strife—The "Melish" the Off-Scourings of Creation—Clayton Condemned—Feeling of the People.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* recently sent a correspondent to Arkansas to personally investigate the troubles and report facts. We subjoin the material portions of a letter in Monday's issue, to which we commend the attention of those Radicals who, for partisan ends, have sought to drown complaints of Radical outrages in the State by the cry of "rebel." Comment is unnecessary:

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

STEAMER LIBERTY, WHITE RIVER, January 2, 1869.

* * * * * * * * * In a State where there are so many conflicting elements, it is not surprising that frequent violations of law and order should transpire.

Murders were boldly committed in order to gratify personal spite and enmity. But with the evidence in most of these cases there is none to characterize any of them as a political assassination. In no instance have the murderers been brought to justice, or even accurately discovered the perpetrators of the deed. In no instance have the civil authorities attempted to arrest the guilty parties and met with determined opposition. From all that can be gathered on this subject I can not ascertain that the sheriffs have tried to exert their authority to the full extent of the laws.

In one of the counties, now under martial law, a committee of the citizens represented to the sheriff that one hundred men would bind themselves to accompany him, at any time of the day or night, to assist in enforcing civil authority. Yet martial law was declared in this very county, notwithstanding the effort to avert or render unnecessary. Officers were appointed to organize militia. The State was divided into four districts. Generals Catterson, Mallory and another were sent to the Southern Districts, while General Upham took command of the Northern. Whether Governor Clayton had any right to proclaim martial law, is not the question for discussion in this article; but the measure was undoubtedly injurious to the country. It will be seen by every reasoning mind that persons of property—merchants and farmers—would not leave their business and their crops to attend the bidding of a military chieftain; consequently the only material of which a force could be raised, was the class I have described as borderruffians, who own no property and have not the slightest interest in the welfare of the people, but everything to gain by confusion and strife.

D. P. Upham is a man of this stripe. He served in neither army, and has not one qualification of a patriot or a soldier. Since the war, failing to make a living at his legitimate business, which is keeping a saloon, he selected politics as a field for his talents, and a sphere in which to raise a fortune and a name. Having excited enmity by speeches and harangues, it is not strange that he was driven from Arkansas riding along an unfrequented road; but it is singular that Governor Clayton should appoint a man to such an office in the county where he had a personal enmity to wreak. General Upham commenced organizing his force at Batesville, and on the morning of the 7th of December, 1868, he entered Augusta with seventy men, which force has since been augmented to nearly one thousand. From the moment of his first appearance, there has been an entire cessation of business, and the most remarkable transformation has taken its place. Now it is evident that the population of that thriving town, which numbers over a thousand inhabitants, could have easily killed every one of Upham's original force, its gallant commander included, had they been disposed to resist. But they were not, and for what reason? They forgot the political consequences, and preferred to see their homes entered, their provisions and furniture seized, and themselves thrown into custody, to raising a hand for protection of their rights. Republicans desired the action to be taken by the Federal Government, and the absolute control and despotism of a military despot. Not a General, during the recent conflict, had such unlimited opportunity for carrying out his designs as Upham now possesses. An army could be transported from Washington to Cincinnati sooner than a message could reach Upham from the capital of Arkansas if he disregarded the wires. Yet there he is with a lawless and ungovernable band!

When I visited Augusta, the seat of war, on the 1st of January, several hundred of the "Melish," as they call themselves, flocked down to the landing to gaze on the Liberty, which had brought them. The looking set of creatures can scarcely be conceived of by any one who has not lain in Libby or Andersonville prison. They pay no taxes, have no location, and are almost without name or identity. Cast-off Confederate and Federal uniforms were the best clothes I saw, while the moiety of them only covered their nakedness by blankets, shawls and old wrappings of cotton bales and bagging material. The most of them flourished pistols of every description, from the old flint-lock to the modern revolver. In a general manner they would point these at the passengers on the steamers, who evidently did not appreciate the sport. The General and staff occupy the largest house in the town, which is strongly stockaded with cedar poles, and the rank and file are quartered in dwellings. There are but few negro soldiers, and these are only detailed as obliged to. I found one leaving before the headquarters with a musket and an old silk hat. This is a specimen of the militia government, and I feel convinced that no experienced people would prefer the savages of Abyssinia as rulers. Radical and rebels quite in condemning the measures, as no distinction is made between them. One of the most influential citizens of an adjoining county, a firm supporter of the Republican party, who did not apprehend the slightest danger, was arrested by General Upham, while paying his respects to that officer, and thrown into prison. This was for advising the farmers of his own county to remain at home and attend to their crops. He was only released by direct interference of the Governor, after several days' confinement.

Wherever the militia are, this state of lawlessness prevails. What motive the Governor has is difficult to ascertain. He went into the House of Representatives while a resolution indorsing his declaration, of martial law was under consideration and by his presence probably gave it existence. The only two votes for the measure. How long it will continue is also uncertain, as the matter lies wholly with its originator. That the desire of all parties is to have peace and tranquility can be seen from the readiness and joy with which officers of the United States army were received, who were supposed to have come for the purpose of investigating these troubles. General Ayres arrived at Duvall's Bluff, and proceeded to Augusta on the same steamer, as had an interview with General Upham, but of an entirely unofficial character. He returned by the same steamer, and arrived at Little Rock to-day. He, in the character of Inspector General of the Department of Louisiana, will visit the different military posts in Arkansas. It is probable that he may make some report of other matters, but his visit is not for that purpose.

As the mails only leave here twice a week, and frequently not so often, the outside world is in a very ignorant state concerning these troubles. All that I have stated are facts, and the result of personal observation.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Northern Pacific Railroad—A Bill Introduced to Provide for the Incorporation of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad Company—Claims of the Department of the West—W. H. Bagby, of North Carolina, Relieved of Political Disabilities.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial signed by Franklin Haight, G. P. Upton, H. G. Gardner and other capitalists, setting forth that the proposed subsidies to the Northern Pacific Railroad and to the eastern division of the Pacific Railroad will amount, besides the land grants, to $125,000,000, and offering to construct either or both roads for a subsidy of $50,000 per mile in addition to the land grants, thus saving to the Treasury $75,000,000, and offering to give bonds indorsed by capitalists representing $100,000,000.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the resolutions to provide for bringing home the remains of the late Minister Cogswell. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner also presented a bill to prevent the alienation of foreigners of the grants of privilege derived from the United States. It provides that it shall not be lawful, without the express consent of Congress first being obtained, to assign or transfer to any alien or foreign corporation any charter, grant or privilege derived from the United States, and designed to promote or regulate intercourse with any foreign relation.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad Company, and to construct and maintain the railroad from Little Rock to the terminus of the National Pacific Railroad on the Rio Grande. The bill proposes to grant twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the road, and on the issue of Government thirty years' six per cent. currency bonds to the amount of $16,000 per mile, to be secured by a second mortgage on the property of the company.

Mr. Rice also introduced a bill to provide for an additional term of the United States Circuit Courts in Arkansas.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill granting a portion of the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at that place.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate then took up and passed the bill relating to the time for finding attendants in the United States courts in the late rebel States. It provides that indictments may be found in any State after the restoration of the State to representation in Congress, but does not apply to treason or other political offences.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, which was debated until four o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a national currency, and to assure its stability and credit, and to provide for the payment of the public debt and reduce the rates of interest. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. Butler it was thus referred, but afterwards he moved to reconsider the motion and made a lengthy speech in support of the bill, but on the motion of Washburne, of Illinois, Butler's motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Spaulding, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution that all the papers and evidence returned to the War Department by the Davis, Holt and Campbell commission, touching the claims of the Department of the West, before the 14th of October, 1861, shall be surrendered and turned over to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to cause the evidence to be examined, and such as has a bearing on the Court of Claims shall be printed and received by said court, subject, however, to the examination and re-examination of the witnesses of either party.

Mr. Spaulding said the committee had unanimously instructed him to offer the resolution, and asked its passage at this time. He explained that these claims were adjudicated by a commission appointed under an act of Congress, and the votes that one of them, a Justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph Holt, was the head of the Military Justice, and the third was his confidential friend, Judge Advocate Bingham, who was originally claimed and that the commission had carefully examined these claims and directed so much of them to be paid as they deemed just, and the claimants did receive their money and give receipts in full, but now, astonishing as it might appear, they bring suit in the Court of Claims, and ask that the difference between what was originally claimed and what they said they ought to have in satisfaction of their claims. The claimants also say they gave receipts while under duress, and therefore they are not bound by them.

In reply to a question from Mr. Schenck, he said that the evidence for the claimants was not conclusive, and was to be taken for what it was worth by the court.

The resolution passed.

The bill relieving the political disabilities of W. H. Bagby, of North Carolina, passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on appropriations, reported the legislative appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

A bill was passed giving the use of the rotunda and the old hall of the Representatives for the inauguration ball.

The bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, was considered and postponed for three weeks.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to use his good offices for the purpose of obtaining from the Russian Government a prompt and just consideration of the claims of Benjamin W. Perkins and others. Adopted.

Mr. Banks also reported a joint resolution, already reported in the newspapers, proposing the protection of Hayti and San Domingo by the United States. He said this subject had already been brought to our attention very recently, and that the resolution was based upon the theory that the Monroe doctrine of non-action was recommended. He was not, however, authorized, officially, to state the fact, but mentioned on his own responsibility, predicated upon the best information he could obtain, and he had presented the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and there was not time for a full consideration, was a novel question of great importance, but he had received the unanimous authority of the committee to make the report. After answering innumerable questions, Mr. Cullom said the understanding of the committee would not justify the gentleman from Massachusetts in calling for a vote on the resolution to-day. Mr. Judd said that he was pleased that the resolution should go over until to-morrow, and the House then, at 4:15, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Murderer of Mr. Rogers—The V. R. Stevenson Cotton Case Decided.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The police are actively prosecuting the search for the murderer of Mr. Rogers. Two brothers, Mike and Jas. Logan, were arrested this morning on suspicion. Information has been obtained at Sing Sing prison which, it is hoped, may lead to the clearing up of the mystery, but the particulars have not been made known.

The V. R. Stevenson cotton case, involving a million dollars, was ended in the United States District Court to-day. Judge Blatchford charged that the action could not be maintained, and the jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict against the Government.

The Herald says that the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act by the heavy rate given, indicates the beginning of a decline in the power of Radicalism and the ascendancy of more moderate and conciliatory councils in Congress, than those which have ruled the Houses in their long and desperate conflicts with President Johnson.

CHICAGO.

Wholesale Arrest of County Officers. More Newspaper Libels Disposed of.

CHICAGO, January 12.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Drummond issued an order for the arrest of the Board of Supervisors of Lee county, Iowa, for refusing to levy taxes to pay certain county bonds, the payment of which had been decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States, but which the Supreme Court of Iowa had declared invalid. There is a contest of jurisdiction that may lead to trouble.

Four libel suits against the *Tribune*, for a total of $10,000, were ruled out of the Superior Court yesterday. They were instituted by four merchants, who claim that the *Tribune* charged them with arson to avoid failure. They have appealed to the Supreme Court.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—The Nevada Legislature has re-elected W. M. Stuart to the United States Senate.

FOREIGN.

Greece Refused a Place in the Conference. Volunteers to Suppress the Cuban Insurrection.

LONDON, January 12.—For some unexplained reason Rezors Rongale, the Grecian Ambassador, at Paris, who it was supposed would represent Greece in the conference, has been refused participation in its sessions. He has protested against the exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens for instructions. The conference will await the action of Greece in the matter, and the session, announced for to-day, will be postponed for a time in consequence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 12.—Four thousand soldiers have volunteered their services to the Government to assist in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba.

ST. LOUIS.

The Davis-Allen Prize "Mill"—Davis Badly Whipped in Forty-three Rounds.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—A prize fight was fought to-day on Chonteau Island above this city, between Wm. M. Davis and Tom Allen. Forty-three rounds were fought, resulting in the complete discomfiture of Davis, who was terribly punished. Gallagher has challenged Allen to fight him for $1,000 in five weeks, and the challenge has been accepted.

NASHVILLE.

More Ku-Kluxing—Detective Taken from a Railway Train.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—Detective Barmore, of this city, while returning from a business trip to Pulaski, was taken from the train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad at three o'clock this morning by a body of Ku-Klux, some twenty-five in number, dressed in scarlet, with scarlet masks. Barmore made no resistance, and no one interfered in his behalf. What they did with him is not known.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The river is rising, with a fine stage of water to Cairo.

CAIRO, January 12.—Down—Clifton, two a.m.; Alps, nine a.m. Up—Thompson Dean, Mary Houston and Huntsville. The Olive Branch is here and leaves in the morning. The river rose three inches. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—Departed—Octavia, for Arkansas river.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Departed—Dexter, J. W. Ganett and barges, for New Orleans; and Parkersville, for Arkansas river. The river is falling, with nine feet six inches in the canal. The weather is clear and cool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton closed firmer. Sales, 4,000 bales; uplands, 29½c. Superfine flour, $8@9 25. Whisky quiet, $1 02, free. Carolina rice, 9½@9¾c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11½@12c. Molasses dull. Western wheat, $1 50. Corn—Western, 93@$1 00.

MONEY—The market is easy; call loans, 6 per cent. The flood of currency here continues. Commercial paper dull, 8@10; sterling stronger, 9½@9¾; Gold, 137¼@137¾; State bonds advancing; old Tennessees, 65@66.

Dry Goods—The market is steady and advancing. Medium bleached muslins advanced in New York Mills and Wamsutta are not on the market but will rise 2c. Consolidated, Brown drills—Appleton's H, 12½c; Sprague's prints advanced to 15c for dark and 13½ for light styles. Merrimac shirtings, Pepperell D and 16c for W. Prints and purples, 16½c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Cotton steady; middlings, 28½c. Sales 6,300 bales; receipts 2,300 bales after closing yesterday. Receipts, 2,900 bales. Gold, 135½; Sterling, 47; Commercial, 43@46½; New York sight, 5@½ discount. Flour easier; superfine, $7 12½; XX, $7 40@7 50; XXX, $8 00@8 25; fancy, $8 50@8 75; extra family, $9 00@9 50; choice, $10 00@$12 00. Corn—White, 76@77c; yellow, 80c. Oats dull, 65@68c. Bran dull, $1 bid 25. Hay dull; prime, $26@28. Pork firm, 33½. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½@18c. Molasses firm and unchanged. Whisky irregular; Western rectified, $1 31 10. Coffee steady; fair, 14½@14¾c.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Tobacco active. Sales 111 hhds; new trade to medium leaf, $4 50@13 50. Cotton, 27c. Pork, $30. Lard, 19@20c. Bulk shoulders, 15½c; clear sides, 16½@16¾c; clear ribs, 16c; clear sides, 16½@16¾c packed. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½@18c, packed. Superfine flour, $6 25@6 50. Wheat, $1 80@1 92. Corn, 78@80c. Oats, 60@62c. Whisky, $1.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—Flour—family, $7 75@8 00; fancy, $8 25@8 50. Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Corn, 65@70c. Oats, 60@63c. Barley, $2 25. Cotton quiet, 27½c. Whisky, 97c. Pork, $30. Lard, 18@19½c. Bacon shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16½@17c. Bulk shoulders, 15½c; sides, 16½@17c. Butter, 33@40c. Eggs, 30c. Cheese, 16@20c.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine flour, $6@6 25. Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Corn, 62@65c. Oats, 55@56c. Pork, $29 50@30. Bulk shoulders, 12½c; sides, 14½@16½c. Bacon shoulders, 14c; clear sides and hams, 18c. Lard, 19c.

LONDON, January 12.—Consols closed at 92¾@93; U. S. 5-20s at 75½.

Latest Washington Specials to the Western Press.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Cameron has given notice that he will contest the seat of L. H. Roots, Congressman elect from Arkansas. Cameron says the votes of the counties, amounting to several thousand votes, were thrown out by the arbitrary act of the Governor, to cheat him of his Eighth vote. The Colonel was a Union soldier, formerly of Illinois.

The statement that about $50,000 stands to the credit of Judge Busteed in the Bank of Mobile, is untrue. Judge Busteed received the conviction that the Judiciary Committee will dismiss all charges against him as unfounded and frivolous.

The petition for pardon of Dr. Samuel Mudd, addressed to the President, and signed by the Democratic Senators and Representatives, has been placed in the proper channel for consideration.

High tariff men in Congress are preparing to attack Commissioner Welles's report. Pennsylvania will lead off against it. Several of them are already preparing, and if the Morehead tariff bill comes up this week a lively time may be expected.

Decision of Supreme Court on legal tender act is likely to be delayed for several weeks. Persons who feel themselves pretty well acquainted with individual views of the Judges express the opinion that the constitutionality of the act will be affirmed, although if it were not for the immediate effect an adverse decision would have upon the commercial interests of the country, a majority would probably pronounce against the law.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, has issued an order to his diocese forbidding the indiscriminate attendance of persons at Protestant conventions or religious ceremonies. Hereafter no one will attend excepting by card of invitation from the parties interested. This is deemed necessary on account of the levity and improper conduct of curiosity-seekers on recent occasions.

While the express wagon, containing the Southern mail from New York, Philadelphia and other points North, was waiting in front of the Postoffice building in this city last night to be transferred to the Acquia creek boat, two boxes and a pouch were stolen therefrom by parties unknown. The pouch was afterwards found in the rear of the *Chronicle* building and there rifled of their contents. The extent of the loss is unknown, but the boxes and pouch contained a large amount of letters and packages, none of which were left.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is badly demoralized on account of the favorable temper of the Senate toward an air line from this city to New York. The company have been sending free passes to Congressmen, one of them reaching Senator Sherman the day before he made his speech in favor of the new road. The very morning of this speech the lobby of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reported that the Senator was all right, and that Sherman would deal kindly with them. There seemed to be no limit to their anger when he had closed. A short time ago a friend of a newly elected member wrote to the officers of this road for a pass. The reply was, they would be very happy to furnish it if his vote could be depended on for their road in the approaching contest in the House. About a dozen Virginians are here as delegates from the recent Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty Convention at Richmond. They want such a change in existing laws as will restore the ex-rebels to full political privileges, and in return for this concession are willing to concede negro suffrage. Some of them informally waited on General Grant. They wanted to make it a formal visit, but he refused to receive them in that manner, saying that he had nothing to do with the matter, and had no public advice to give them. He told them that they had better deal directly with Congress, and they will probably submit a memorial next week. They and their friends are to have another convention at Richmond in a month. Some of them will remain here till that time, and are likely to create considerable talk with their doings, but there does not seem to be any reason for thinking that they can carry out their scheme.

George Peabody, according to London letters, is to endow a new hospital in New York for foundlings; the sum named being $100,000.

The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Forum* says: "We give notice that a good, solid, heart-of-oak repudiation plank will be needed for the next Ohio platform."

MARRIED.

By Rev. Dr. Ford, January 12th, V. B. CHAMBERS, of Panola, Mississippi, to Miss ELLA J. GREEN, of Arkansas.

DIED.

Of consumption, on the 11th instant, at seven o'clock a.m., Mrs. LAURA N., wife of W. P. Prondfit.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Lazarus Church, Wednesday, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock a.m. Services by Rev. Dr. Wheat.

Near Somerville, Fayette county, Western Virginia, Mrs. CHRETIANA J. DEARING, in the 58th year of her age.

She was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church, and died, as she had lived, in peace with her God, and beloved by all who knew her. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make liberal Cash Advances in Currency on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
ja8 No. 208 Front street.

NOTICES.

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja12 Star Wharfboat.

COTTON FACTORS.

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 296 Front Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
ja13

EDUCATIONAL.

Columbia Female Institute.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institute will begin on

Monday, February 1st.

Charges for Board and Tuition, $150. For circulars or other information address
REV. GEORGE R. BECKETT,
ja13 Columbia, Tenn.

LECTURES.

Dr. Rogers'

LAST LECTURES IN MEMPHIS.

—AND—

Original Poetic Recitations.

TWO amicable lectures on the Reformation, to Protestants—defending the Catholic Church—for two Sunday evenings, commencing next Sunday, the 17th instant, and ORIGINAL POETIC RECITATIONS on the two Wednesday evenings after, (20th and 27th) interspersed with accounts of Persecutions in Ireland and Amateur Music, at Greenlaw Club Hall.

Tickets for all four evenings, $1 50; single tickets, 50c. For sale by Hesse, Levy & Co., 251 Main street, and Wm. Dardis, 63 Jefferson street. ja10

NEWSPAPERS.

NEAL'S STATE GAZETTE!

PUBLISHED AT

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

WEDNESDAY, : : January 13, 1869.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

News in Brief.

We are indebted to Mr. E. F. Hodgins, of the Southern Express Company, for late Southern papers.

"Electron" is respectfully informed that we cannot print contributions from those unwilling to trust us with the names of the authors.

What mean thing have we done that anybody should send us Omaha papers filled with bosh about George Francis Train?

Colonel R. B. Snowden, of Confederate celebrity, both in the West in and Virginia, and now of the prominent firm of Reid & Snowden, in New York, is in the city on a brief visit.

It is stated that white laborers and "help" of all kinds are in great demand at Water Valley, Miss., and that good permanent situations can be had at fair wages.

The item published some days ago, to the effect that the First National Bank had overdrawn at the Register's office, though appearing so on the books, was incorrect, in that the Bank holds the coupons of the city for a much greater amount than it owes the city.

Four members of the Arkansas "trooly loil" militia were in the city yesterday on furlough or recruiting service. They visited a gun store on Main street, and when they came out three of them had three navy sixes apiece buckled around them. They looked very army.

We regret to learn that a part of the residence and the kitchen and outhouses of Rev. Frank House, on Big Creek, Shelby county, were destroyed by fire last Friday night. All his furniture was lost, and Mr. House was in the city yesterday to buy a new supply. The loss was quite heavy, and, we understand, was not covered by any insurance.

The following, clipped from the Nashville *Banner* of the 8th, will be read with interest by not a few hereabouts, who recognize in the fair bride a Capitolian belle, who, for a brief period, was a bright ornament of Memphis society: "Married—In this city on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, on High street, by the Right Rev. P. Feehan, Dr. Richard H. Rudd, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Ellen S. Fogg, daughter of Godfrey M. Fogg, Esq. No cards."

About 12 o'clock day before yesterday, a disastrous fire occurred on the premises of Mr. E. Ensley, nine miles below this city on the river. The engine was in full operation when the fire broke out. The flames spread with great rapidity and did not subside until the gin house was destroyed and all it contained, which consisted of two fine gins, fifty bales of cotton an a large quantity of cotton seed. The entire loss was somewhere in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. No insurance as far as we heard.

Mrs. Houston, an elderly lady, the grandmother of our well known fellow-citizen, Mr. Thomas H. Cocke, met with a serious accident, yesterday, on a street car, near Poplar, on Main street. Desiring to leave the car, which was not provided with a bell cord, she rose and started to the forward door to notify the gentleman who wears the belt and holds the ribbons. It happened that said gentleman gave the horses a little rein and they jerked the car, throwing Mrs Houston violently on the floor and seriously spraining her ankle. She was conveyed home in a hack, and Dr. Willett was called in to render the necessary medical services.

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The charming little Lotta made her appearance at the New Memphis last night to a large though not crowded house. She has always been a favorite with the theater-goers of Memphis since her first visit, and those who saw her last night testified by frequent and judicious applause that she has only improved by absence. The first piece selected for the occasion was the *Pet of the Petticoats*, the poorest play and the worst worn out known to the public. Lotta's singing was charming, but the piece is threadbare, and she could not make much out of it. The other piece, *Family Jars*, was something better, and Lotta showed off to great advantage. Had she selected pieces solely with the view of keeping away her admirers she could not have been more successful than in advertising such trash as filled the boards last night. It contains nothing worthy of her, and if a chill seemed to pervade the audience it is not difficult to divine the cause. In one of the pieces chosen for to-night—*Nan, the Good for Nothing*—Lotta excels. In her hands it is a masterpiece of that peculiar style of acting which has rendered the little rosy-cheeked rascal famous. *Captain Charlotte* will also be presented, and there will be a jammed house.

THE VARIETIES.—Business is brisk at the Varieties, which is filled nightly. The recent accessions to the company, Misses Barana and Hepburn, have made a splendid hit. The former is a fine danseuse, and who never falls of an *encore*, and the other, though less experienced, is scarcely less pleasing. Misses DeVere, Frances Leslie, Jenette, etc., still remain, together with Jim Johnson, Charlie Gardner and son and other favorites. New faces will soon put in an appearance.

GAIETY THEATER.—Pretty and sprightly Miss Susie Starr, who will be remembered as an accomplished danseuse, met with an enthusiastic reception Monday night; as did also Madame Lopez, Miss Fanny Weaver—another old favorite—and Mr. Gorman, who is a tip-top burlesque actor. Manager Ealy has a good company, and of course full houses.

HEDGEW FAIR.—The splendid rosewood desk for the most reliable Life Insurance company, was won by the Globe Mutual—Tomlinson & Co., agents—by a vote of one hundred and sixty-eight.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

WILDER'S REMEDIES.—The success of Edward Wilder's remedies in the last twenty years is one of the well-known facts, and yet a wonder of the wonderful age in which we live. Their efficacy has been tested thoroughly, and their reputation is as well established as the specific qualities of any known medicine or compound. Wilder's medicines are adapted to almost every disease and unhealthy condition of the human system. They are used now in every Southern State, especially in unhealthy districts, with eminent satisfaction. Every family could save sickness and doctor bills by using these pure, health-giving preparations. A complete list will be found on our first page.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

Private *soiree* at Madame M. Loisse's Academy, 221 Second street, on Friday evening, 15th of January, for Madame Loisse's pupils. Parents and friends of scholars are especially invited to attend.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12, 1869.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Gents' full bosom shirts $1 50; 500 pairs Gents' calf boots $3; good under shirts and drawers 75 cts.; at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

A thorough and experienced teacher desires a situation in some good community. Best of references given. Address "Teacher," AVALANCHE Office. 1w

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

STREET TRAVEL.

How Cars as a Luxury Compared with Ox-Carts, Canal Boats and Rafts.

We have the finest lines of street cars in Memphis, Hopefield or Arkansas. The cars run daily; such is our impression, and if we are mistaken we will stand ready to make correction. Charges are only ten cents. Any young man desiring to take a trip to the suburbs can go out some time during the day, and, by watching his chances, can return the next day. Some young gentlemen who go to the suburbs are not at all distressed if they happen to be left over night. In fact, one or two of them rather like it. Riding in a street car is better than traveling on a canal boat or a raft of driftwood, because street car passengers never fall overboard and get drowned, and if they could they would not do it because they know the Coroner would come along and sit on them. Street car traveling is also superior to riding in an ox-cart, in one or two respects, though not as rapid in Memphis. Ox-carts never have boxes to hold the fare—people often ride free. Money boxes were unknown until pickpockets became so numerous that the conductors could not keep any fares for the company. When a great and good man wishes to discourage the gentlemen who follow picking other people's pockets for an honest living invented the wonderful trap where passengers deposit their tickets or nickels, as the case may be, no pickpocket has ever yet succeeded in picking one of these boxes, except the treasurer of the company, and he is not a pickpocket—he's a pick-boxer. The great man who invented the box immediately died, and the next generation will erect a large burglar-proof box to his memory. If he had lived longer he might have invented a strap for passengers to pull when they want the car to stop, but owing to the safe speed traveled by these chariots of the sun, no such ridiculous extravagance would have been deemed necessary long by the present company. They were so indiscreet once as to allow something of the kind to be used, but the straps soon wore, out and it was not deemed of any importance to replace them. The first object is to get passengers, and the second to get their dimes. It is not irreverent to remark here that they do get a good many of the d——s. Letting people off is no part of the contract, and in this the drivers are well posted; but we have no means of ascertaining how many of the drivers are stockholders in the company. There is little room to doubt their capacity, judging from the successful manner in which they hold in the stock they drive. We have undertaken to pay some attention to this magnificent public enterprise, and ask the sympathy of the public. We desire to serve our day and generation by obtaining and publishing a complete schedule of running and standing time of the street cars. The task is about equal to calculating the shooting time of all known comets for the next three hundred thousand years, but the end will justify the attempt.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A Defaulting Express Agent Makes Restitution to the Company.

A Curious Case of Respectable Thieving.

One F. C. Harris, telegraph operator and Southern Express agent at Huntingdon, Tenn., on the Northwestern Railroad, who absconded on the 19th of last October with $2,000 belonging to these companies, has been heard from and so has the money. The latter was unexpectedly recovered in an unusual manner. As usual with thieves on the move, he came to Memphis the first place, but finding the place rather well filled he went to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, and then retracing his steps to Memphis went direct to Alexandria, Virginia, where his parents reside.

Harris had conducted himself well, and was engaged to be married to a worthy young lady in Huntingdon. He was to have been relieved in a short time by the Express Company, but his successor had not arrived when he decamped on the 19th of October. Mr. E. B. Stahlman, Supervising Agent of the Express Company, came home from Virginia, where he was on leave of absence, and proceeded to Huntingdon. A large reward was offered for Harris' arrest, and a number of detectives were put on the lookout. Telegraph dispatches were sent in every direction, but all in vain. Nothing definite was heard of the fugitive until he put himself in communication with the Express Company.

A few weeks ago the following was received at Nashville, without date or address:

E. B. Stahlman, R. A. So. Co., Nashville, Tennessee:

SIR—If the So. E. Co., Nashville and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Co. will send an itemised account of my indebtedness, giving me credit for my labor for the railroad company at $100 per month, up to the time I left Huntingdon, with a clear receipt for all amounts due, to be in effect when I have delivered the money to the Adam's Express Company, I will send you the money to any direction you may name. If you conclude to accept, please withdraw any reward you may have offered, immediately, as I promise to comply fully. I have the money in a secure place, and it will be difficult to recover it in any other way.

Please make your arrangements as soon as possible, and direct your communication to Charles Thornton, Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Hoping a favorable reply, I remain, yours, truly, F. C. HARRIS.

P. S. If you conclude to accept, an advertisement under the head of "personal," inserted in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, between the 15th and 25th of December, "To H.' All right, 'E. B. S.'" will bring the money as soon as I hold the receipt. Without this advertisement is inserted within the prescribed time, there will be no chance to communicate with me. YOURS, F. C. H."

In reply to this reasonable proposition, (?) Mr. Stahlman, desiring to secure all the money he could, penned the following:

NASHVILLE, December 2, 1868.

F. C. HARRIS, Esq.—SIR: Yours bearing no date received. Inclosed find accounts of

Southern Express Company	$ 986 92
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company	1,000 69
Western Union Telegraph Company	1 61
Total	$1,989 22

When the above amount, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents ($1,989 22) has passed into the hands of the Adams Express Company, to be forwarded to me at this place, and you hold said Adams Express Company's receipt for the amount of money, counted by them, this shall be regarded as your receipt in full of all dues, etc., as per bill rendered, and no attempt thereafter will be made by either company to prosecute you for the crime committed.

Immediately upon receipt of the amount, $1,989 22, at this office the reward offered for your arrest will be withdrawn.

Respectfully,

E. B. STAHLMAN, Agent.

A few days ago Mr. Stahlman received the money and this note:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 5.

E. B. STAHLMAN—*Sir:* Inclosed please find $1,989 22. Your bill is about right. The railroad got the best of me on salary and Trabue is d—d impolite. But I'll pocket that and assure him that I owe him more than I did the Western Union Telegraph Company, and will pay him the first opportunity.

My best respects to yourself, Reid, Mallory and the rest.

Yours truly, F. C. HARRIS.

The reward offered for Harris has been withdrawn, and he may come out from his hiding place.

CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!!—Dr. Lindoman, the surgeon chiropodist, is still stopping at the Overton Hotel. Dr. Lindoman cures corns, bunions and ingrowing nails without pain or drawing blood. Room 24, Overton Hotel. Ladies attended at their residences. Charges, $2 a corn. Will remain till Saturday, January 16. 4t

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The final sale of those rich laces, edgings, insertings and general notions, will take place at two o'clock this afternoon at the salesrooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No 231 Second street.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Official Proceedings of the Board of School Visitors.

MEMPHIS, January 11, 1869.

The Board of School Visitors held their regular monthly meeting this afternoon at their office in Odd Fellows' Hall, President Leath presiding—present: Messrs. Meehan, Connell, Just, Johnson, Pullen, Bruce, Wiggin, Swain, Comer, Cook, Slaughter, Leath, Griffing, Merrill and Lemon. Absent: Messrs. Pooley, Smith, Norris, Higbee and Wolcott.

The minutes of the former meeting, December 14th, 1868, were read and approved.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following accounts as approved by the committee:

J. G. Cairns, salary and incidental expenses, $118 05; Wolcott, Smith & Co., for brooms, buckets, etc., $76 75; W. A. Ammons, for school desks, $46; Dr. Sears, expenses while in Memphis, $28; J. H. Spain, for repairs of school-houses, $45; J. H. Gordon, labor at Court School-house, $10 65; E. C. Jones, for plans and specifications for Peabody School-house, $60; J. Shulle, for hauling school furniture, $21; S. C. Mount, for building Peabody School-house in the Tenth Ward, $7,727; Risk & Johnson, stoves, pipes and sundries for the several schools in the six school buildings, by order of Committee on School Buildings, $532 50.

These several bills were passed and ordered to be paid.

The Secretary made the following report:

BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS TO SUNDRIES.

E. W. Brooks, money loaned		$10,500 00
Ledger balances—		
The Bankers	$ 4,602 45	
Sundry persons	2,331 37	— 6,933 82
Balance of scrip outstanding December 1st	7,200 22	
Scrip issued in December	6,316 41	
	13,525 63	
Scrip redeemed and canceled January 1st	8,014 49	
Scrip outstanding January 1st, 1869	5,511 14	— 5,511 14
Old scrip of 1866 outstanding, estimated		507 31
		$24,852 27

CONTRA.

Amount due by the city on the assessment for 1868	23,241 62	
Due on former assessments, estimated	13,000 00	
	$36,241 62	
Time scrip to S. C. Mount		$3,861 50

REPORT OF E. J. COMER, TREASURER, TO JANUARY 6, 1869.

Dec. 8, 1868, balance as per account rendered		$ 214 39
Jan. 5, 1869, received of J. H. Bowen, cash	$1,000 48	
Jan. 5, 1869, received of J. H. Bowen, scrip	7,648 95—	8,649 43
		$8,863 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid warrants to date	$8,614 49
Balance on hand January 5, 1869	$ 249 24

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. COMER, Treasurer.

Received and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That for the purpose of assisting to relieve the Board of School Visitors of their present financial embarrassments, that we issue to all of the creditors of the Board who will accept of it the scrip of this Board, having ten months to run to maturity from date of January 1st, 1869, with interest added at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to provide the means to pay the January salaries of teachers.

Passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of the Linden street school building be planked with cypress of proper thickness, and that the Committee on School Buildings be authorized to contract for the same.

Approved.

Petition of M. Joice for compensation for loss in scrip received from the Board. The matter was referred to a special committee of Messrs. Comer, Slaughter and the President, Mr. Leath.

In the matter of janitors for the several schools, it was resolved that the appointment and management of the janitors should be with the President and Superintendent, but were restricted not to exceed the sum of forty-five dollars per month for any one janitor. Passed.

The following were appointed by the President, with the consent of the Board, as visitors to the several schools for the month of January:

Court street schools—Judge T. R. Smith, chairman; Thomas H. Allen, Charles Kortrecht.

Adams street schools—R. K. Pullen, chairman; N. B. Holt, James McCombs.

Alabama street schools—W. S. Bruce, chairman; Alderman Thomas Moffet, Rev. Dr. Burns.

Chelsea schools—James B. Griffing, chairman; Judge J. T. Swayne, J. P. Prescott.

Linden street schools—Captain Lenow, chairman; Rev. Dr. Ford, Dr. S. A. Ogden.

Peabody schools—Tenth Ward—A. H. Merrill, chairman; Alderman W. E. Ellis, N. W. Spears.

No other business being before the Board, they adjourned.

J. G. CAIRNS, Secretary.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set specially for hearing to-day:

573 Commercial Bank vs Ford.
525 Mitchell vs Jackson.
504 Armour vs Wynn.
566 Green vs Littlefield.
575 Moergel vs Cook.
576 Geary vs Barnett.
577 Wilhelm vs Wilhelm.
581 Roan vs McSpadden.
582 Brandon vs Brandon.
591 Tagg vs Allen.
592 Davis vs Goodman.
594 Patterson vs Dickens.
605 Shaw vs Carlisle.
607 Parham vs Parham.
609 Thieme vs Pollock.
610 Stanton vs Bradford.
611 Wilson vs Hall.
614 Montgomery vs Jones.
620 Greenlaw vs Maydwell.
625 Dickens vs Apperson.
627 Harwood vs Clem.
629 Hill vs Bradley.
630 Jones vs Sharpe.
588 Meath vs Porter.

The Jury summoned on Monday in this Court are required to appear promptly at ten o'clock this morning.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day, in the case of Jones vs Brinkley et al.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Yesterday's calendar was entirely disposed of. Judgments were entered in nearly all the cases. Some few were continued specially. The following calendar will be called to-day:

1424 Brinkley vs Terry et al.
1541 Kane vs Home Ins. Company.
1542 Same vs Security Ins. Company.
1543 Same vs Enterprise Ins. Company.
1544 Same vs Putnam Ins. Company.
1555 Lawhorn vs Laydon et al.
1628 Kittie et al vs Loyd.
1629 Allen & Co. vs Clayton et al.
1630 Bonitto vs Galenas et al.
1631 Apperson & Co. vs Speed.
1632 Andrews vs Stewart.
1633 Terry vs Ruttard et al.
1634 Mosley vs Ruttand et al.
1635 Jones vs same.
1636 Hinton vs same.
1637 Tate vs same.
1638 Jones vs Pargerson.
1639 German Nat'l Bank vs Katzenbach.
1640 Wolcott, Smith & Co. vs Harris & Murphy.
1641 Fowler vs Nelson.
1642 Wolcott, Smith & Co. vs Cooley.
1643 Rice, Stix & Co. vs Fies & Co.
1644 Jones vs Wormeley, Joy & Co.
1645 Same vs same.
1646 Hengold vs Zweifel, Hargen & Co.
1647 Euphrates Lodge No. 35, 10 B. B., vs Peres et al.
1648 Shaw & Co. vs Winther.
1649 Same vs Kellogg.
1650 Rock vs Cockrell.
1651 Garr & Luke vs Kendig.
1652 McGavock vs Larkin.
1653 Selby vs Levy.
1654 Minot vs Eddins.
1655 Parlee vs Doyle & Wiley.
1656 Same vs Cross & Cockrell.
1657 Fitzmorris vs Walsh.
1658 Smith vs Robertson.
1659 Wiley vs Eddins.
1660 A. and White river Company vs Randall et al.
1661 Coward vs Rose.
1662 Richardson vs Corrona & Co.
1663 Choat & Co vs Tighe.
1664 Coleman vs Greeley.
1665 Cohen & Co vs Check.
1666 German National Banks vs Beaumont.
1667 Strausberger vs Rocco.
1668 Malatesta vs Elliott & Co.
1669 Mack Bros & Bohm vs Hays, executor.

LAW COURT.—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. The unfinished business of this term was called up and disposed of. This court now stands adjourned until Monday, the 8th February, 1869.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Board of Officers met at three p.m. yesterday and the following was read by the Secretary:

Gentlemen of the Board of Officers Chamber of Commerce:

Having been elected and obtained a situation with the Memphis Oil Company, which is more in consonance with my ideas and desires, I, with much regret, tender my resignation as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. During my happy connection of more than two years with this association, I have met with the most flattering kindness from all, and for the many favors which I have received I cannot find words to express my thankfulness. In severing my connection with you, I can only wish you all, individually, prosperity, and as an organization unbounded success.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

SINGLETON RIDDELL.

The resignation was accepted, and Mr. W. L. Trask nominated and unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The meeting then adjourned.

PEARFUL CRIME.

Sudden and Terrible Retribution—A Human Fiend Hung by "Veiled Horsemen."

The Body Cut Down and Burned on a Log-Heap by an Injured and Frantic Husband.

A gentleman in this city received a letter yesterday from Water Valley, Mississippi, containing the particulars of a horrible deed committed in that little city last Saturday night, and the tragic retribution which followed Sunday night, at the hands of the veiled "Klan."

The criminal was a vagabond negro, thirty-two years old, named Abraham Venderberger, a notorious thief, formerly in the employ of the Mississippi Central Railroad, but discharged for worthless habits and vicious disposition. The victim was a Mrs. Smith, the wife of an honest, respectable employe of the road, who was off at his post of duty.

The fiend armed himself with an ax and proceeded to Mr. Smith's house, in the northeastern suburbs of the town about eleven o'clock Saturday night. No one was in the house except Mrs. Smith and her little girl five years old. He forced himself into the sleeping room of the lady who had just retired, and with hideous grimaces and damnable joy, gloated in anticipation of the most revolting crime known to the world. As a preliminary step he choked the little girl into silence and almost insensibility. He then seized the lady, and after a desperate but brief struggle choked her into insensibility. After some moments the child revived and began to scream. This alarmed the wretch, it is supposed, and he fled from the house, leaving his ax. Some neighbors soon arrived and found the lady and child both badly scratched and bruised, especially about the throat. An active search was made, but the negro was not found that night.

Sunday morning, however, the fiend was kicked out of an old car at the depot by a conductor, and some citizens recognized him from the description and a scratched face, which was made so in the struggle. When taken to jail the ax was produced and he acknowledged that it was his property.

Sunday night, at midnight, a body of one hundred and fifty masked and armed horsemen appeared on the streets and proceeded directly to the jail. The doomed prisoner was secured without resistance and carried to the bridge over Chickaloba creek, north of the town, and hung under the bridge.

Mr. Smith returned to his blighted home Monday morning, and, on learning the awful wrong inflicted on his family, became frantic with grief, and a spirit of vengeance took possession of him. He rushed to the bridge, cut the vile body down, and flung it with his own hands, in a burning log-heap near by. Then seizing his rifle, which he had brought, he stood by the funeral pyre and defied any one to interfere. No one interrupted him, although many went to look on. He remained at his dreadful post until the body was burned to ashes, all save a few crisp and blackened bones, with here and there a white seam issuing hot steam, like the very breath of hell, as if to give defiance from beyond the grave at the ruin and heartless desolation wrought on the fair face of earth. Murdered peace and violated virtue were avenged to the fullest extent of human power.

"DELINQUENTS."

Illegality of the Ten Per Cent. Tax Law and Penalty.

In justice to some of the "delinquent tax-payers," whose names were published in Saturday's AVALANCHE, we will state that many of them are ready to pay their taxes, but unwilling to submit to the penalty prescribed under a law generally regarded as not binding. Mr. F. M. Cash brought this subject before the Board of Mayor and Alderman at the last monthly meeting by the following petition, which, in this connection, will be read with interest:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 2, 1868.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioner would respectfully represent that, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, that the corporation year was changed from its beginning from July 1 to January 1; that the tax-payers of the city were due and owing their taxes on the 10th of January, 1868. The law enacted to enforce their collection, passed by the Legislature in the month of March, two months after the maturity of the contract between the city and the tax-payers, making it the duty of the tax-payers delinquent on the 1st day of November to be assessed two per cent. damages, and those on the 1st of December an additional amount of three per cent. It is well known to the legal profession that the law is *ex post facto* and cannot be enforced, and with the heavy burthen upon the property holders of the city in the way of the county, State, railroad bonds, jail, city, privilege and street paving tax, and their great want of financial ability to meet these demands punctually, and for the former reason, your petitioner would respectfully ask an ordinance relieving the tax-payers from this five per cent. for them, and think such relief will not only relieve the city of costs and lawsuits but will also cause the tax-payers to respond more punctually to Colonel John H. Bowen, Tax Collector. Your petitioner will ever pray, etc. F. M. CASH.

Referred to Finance Committee and City Attorney.

The petitioner, we understand, as well as some others, made a tender of the full amount due the city, but it was refused, unless the penalty was paid at the same time. This now amounts to ten per cent., and would fall heavily on any tax-payer. The majority of the delinquents are, no doubt, ready to pay up if they could avoid the extra and illegal ten per cent. We hope the City Council will pass a general relief ordinance, in accordance with the spirit of the above petition, when all may be expected to come forward and settle promptly. Thirty days time would enable all to pay up without embarrassment.

Facetious Lamentation—A Wrathful American Writing to Dr. Rogers from Paris.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I have just received the following letter from France, which will not only amuse your readers, but furnishes me an opportunity of explaining some figurative language of my own to which it refers. The writer is a gentleman who published originally in the AVALANCHE: "After mature deliberation I have ascended the cross, etc.," which meant nothing more than that my conceptions of duty forced me to sunder dear ties of friendship and affection with a church to which I had given the energies of my whole life; that henceforth there would be a wide gulf between me and many whom I loved; that unkind assaults would be made upon my motives; and that my family were about to be thrown upon the mercy of a profession which would always furnish them, in any country, bread and raiment. If I wronged them in thus leaving them to the mercy of God, He has already provided for them better than any one of us deserve. I supposed that the meaning would be obvious, without explanation, but several journals (one in this city) and many letters from private friends (?) accuse me of "craziness" and "brutality" to my family. But this Yankee letter from Paris is too good to be burned, and it happens that my wife writes from London by the same steamer that brings his delectable epistle. She says: "My cup of joy is too full—I cannot be thankful enough. I know that God will take care of us and bless us. I never felt this so much in my life as I did the day I called to see Father Butler and Father Manning in reference to taking the boys to college on credit, payable at the expiration of each term (four months), which they not only agreed to at once and unhesitatingly, but made me feel that I had done them a favor. O, I am so happy. The children are at the best school in the world (Harris says) where their souls are cared for as well as their minds. They are all well, and Harris says he is considering for all the prices, some of which are as high as ten pounds. Now that I am so rich, I shall send Mac to some French nuns, near the college, until Christmas. They propose taking her for *five shillings* a week, and if you realize as much from your tinsel, I could like to continue her with them; but the money must be paid in advance for Mac (not for the boys—about fifty dollars—you will see in the prospectus." How evident that my friends (?) have been spilling their tears without sufficient cause! But I must not withhold my letter, my Yankee friend's amusing lamentation. I send you the original. Keep it for me.

PARIS, December 11, 1868.

J. W. ROGERS—*Sir:* I have just read, with great surprise, your letter of the 13th of November, to good, conscientious, &c., published in the New York *Times* of the 28th ultimo. It seems to me that a man who can put together language like your letter, is competent to judge, in a manner, between good and bad, and should, in my humble opinion, take a different course from that indicated in your letter.

I have carefully studied creeds and isms for the past twenty years, and of all the various creeds with which I have come in contact, there are few, or none, more objectionable than the Catholic. The Episcopal is bad enough, but to leave a religion which guarantees to mankind all the privileges which were vouchsafed by our Creator, to espouse a religion that is trammeled, seems to me like insanity. You, a professed "Christian," boldly assert that you have left a "wife and helpless children at the foot of the cross while you ascend the cross," etc. Do you believe that the Great Giver of Good will look with favor upon such an undertaking? I might, with as flimsy an excuse, abandon my wife. Yet God, in his reckoning at the judgment, will hold us accountable for our crime. Sir, I am no partialist; yet I cannot refrain from expressing the contempt I have for such a man as your letter would indicate you are; and you deserve to be drawn and quartered, and every man, woman and child should shun you as a viper. I can afford to spend one franc in postage, to tell you that you are no man; yet I will let you pay the postage out of the great fund of the See of Rome.

MILLER, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1868.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here continues rising at the rate of a half inch per hour. At St. Louis the river is rising, with a good stage to Cairo. The Ohio is falling from Pittsburg down to Louisville, with ten feet in the canal. White and Arkansas rivers are falling, with a fair stage in each.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Bismarck, St. Louis.
" Julia, St. Louis.
" Virginia, Louisville.
" Armenia, Pittsburg.
" Coosa, Evansville.
" Legal Tender, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis.
" Legal Tender, Louisville.
" Martine, Haile's Point.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Mollie Able, New Orleans.
" Bismarck, New Orleans.
" Arnuenia, New Orleans.
" Virginia, New Orleans.
" Emperor, New Orleans.
" Ida Ate, White river.
" St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

IN PORT.

Guidon, Minneola, W. S. Caldwell, Converse, Myrtie and Coosa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday was an active day on the wharf, with a large number of arrivals and departures.

The Columbian, which passed up Monday night, ran into the Legal Tender, bound for Louisville, while she ways laying at the bank in Terpin Neck, tearing away the after guard of the Legal Tender and letting down her larboard water wheel beam. The Legal Tender was repaired sufficiently to enable her to proceed to Louisville, though the accident delayed her over sixty hours at the point where the accident took place. She passed up last night with a good trip, including two hundred head of stock.

The Bismarck, America, Mollie Able, Virginia and Emperor passed down for New Orleans yesterday—all well ladened.

The Julia got off for Vicksburg with a full cargo.

The Martine has entered the Haile's Point trade, and left last evening with a full load.

The Mary Forsyth, for St. Louis, had a fair list of cotton.

The Des Are got of for White river with a full cargo and cabin full of people.

The Natoma, for Friar's Point, and St. Francis, for St. Francis river, had fair trips.

The splendid passenger steamer Guidon, Captain Clay Rice, is the regular Wednesday Pine Bluff packet, leaving to-day, at 5 p.m., for all points on the Mississippi and Arkansas. The Guidon has superb passenger accommodations and goes through with dispatch. Captain Garrett Huls, an affab'e and courteous gentleman, does the honors of the office.

The Myrtle, Captain Hardwick, has been withdrawn from the Osceola trade, and leaves to-day, at 5 p.m., for Vicksburg and the bends.

The Clifton will be found in port to-day from Cincinnati, and leaves on Friday with a return trip.

The fine steamer Minneola, Captain Miller, leaves to-day, at 5 p.m., for Cincinnati. Billy Grubbs, a clever gentleman, has charge of the office.

The Louisville was overdue last night, bound for Louisville.

The Mississippi is due to-day from New Orleans.

The towboat Mary Davage passed down for New Orleans.

The superb passenger steamer W. A. Caldwell is the regular Thursday Pine Bluff United States mail packet. She is receiving at the wharf, and leaves tomorrow at five p.m. for all ports on the Arkansas. Captain Rube Haines commands, with Messrs. Jack Chambers and Bob Shields, two courteous and attentive gentlemen, in charge of the office.

The Coosa, Captain Gus Brown, will leave the wharfe positively to-day at five P.M., for Cairo and Louisville.

The fine steamer Norman, Captain Hewlit, is the regular Thursday Evansville packet. She will be in port to-day to receive, and will leave to-morrow evening.

Mr. Twomey, a clever gentleman and experienced clerk, presides in the office.

A CINCINNATI CONFIDENCE GAME.—The disbelief in people's ability to steal steamboats received a frightful backset the other day. The thing can be done successfully, even in the excellent city of Cincinnati, as the following, from Monday's *Enquirer*, demonstrates:

Captain James Greer, a few weeks since, advertised the stern-wheeler Pine Bluff for sale in the *Enquirer*, and a purchaser was found in the person of a Dr. Hayes, of Louisville. Hayes came here, looked at the boat, and agreed to give a deed to certain property in Louisville, valued at $12,000, for her. This was a big price for the boat, and the Greers, father and son, were naturally anxious to consummate the sale as soon as possible. Mr. Alexander Greer, the father of Captain James Greer, went to Louisville, was shown the property, and, being satisfied of its value, returned here and hastened to that city with the boat, where she was to be delivered to her new owner. The exchange was duly made, and Hayes, immediately after getting possession of the boat, steamed down the river, and has not since been heard of. The melancholy part of the affair is that it was soon discovered that Hayes had no title to the property, and the deed given the Greers is, of course, of no value. This, we believe, is the most extraordinary instance on record of the practice of the confidence game.

The House committee of the Alabama Legislature have reported in favor of opening the Cahaba river to navigation.

The Alaska is due to-morrow from Cincinnati.

United States Marshal Slack has sold the Jonas Powell, at Point Pleasant, A. T. McAlister was the purchaser at $2,150.

The Clarksville will be due to-morrow from Cincinnati.

The Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company are making arrangements to place four of their fine packets in the St. Louis and Vicksburg trade.

The mountain trade is anticipated to be quite brisk this season.

The Olive Branch is due from New Orleans.

On the 6th a convention of Northwesterners met at Minneapolis for the purpose of discussing the question of navigation of the Upper Mississippi, and to devise means for putting a line of boats and barges in operation the coming season.

"DIRECT TRADE WITH THE WEST.—Owing to the niggardly policy of the moneyed men of New Orleans, Shreveport, in self-defense, has been compelled to open direct trade with the West. Already three boats have arrived at our landing with full cargoes, and left on return with good trips. Two more steamers are on their way from St. Louis. New Orleans will soon lose the cream of this trade if she does not look out. Time will settle the question; but New Orleans, with all her advantages, will find it out too late for her good. Western capital, energy and enterprise are extending this way, and we would be fools if we did not accept the 'present.' We again say to New Orleans, look out, or you will lose in a measure the trade, of a country which ships 200,000 bales of cotton."—*Shreveport paper.*

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—The old house of Thomas H. Hunt & Co., steam dyers, cleaners and repairers, 246 Second street, is doing a fine business, and gives prompt attention to all orders for cleaning, dyeing or repairing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, window curtains, sofa covers, etc. Old garments cleaned, repaired and rendered good as new, at low prices, and satisfaction given in all cases. The expenditure of a dollar or two will save clothing that would otherwise be thrown away. Those interested should take notice. Under our new system of cleaning, the original luster and shape is preserved. tf

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $1 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Beautiful double width alpacas, 25c.; good solid color poplins, 25c.; best all wool merinos, 75c.; best all wool delaines 37½c.; best printed delaines, 20 cts., J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!!

City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

Carpets and furniture just received and for sale low by Ames, Beattie & Co., 306 Main street. tf

REMOVAL.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have removed their office from Lee Block to Monroe street, between Main and Front streets, opposite the

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	.....	5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket office, 272 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Brownsville Accom'dat'n	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express	2:45 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 275½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:00 p.m.	3:20 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ..... 7:00 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at ..... 7:30 a.m.

Arriving at Memphis at ..... 1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	34@34½	35½@36
Silver	26@28	30

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼@¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans.	¼@¾ dis.	¼@¾ prem
Nashville	¾@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Exchange on England, Ireland and Scotland, 9 9/10 @ 1 sterling.

" France, Switzerland and Belgium, 5 francs for $1 37.

" Germany and Holland, $1 12 for 1 gold thaler; 76c for 1 guilder, silver; 58 for 1 guilder; $1 02 for 1 Prussian thaler.

" Sweden, 11 cents for rixdaler.

" Norway, $1 02 for 1 specie thaler.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107
5-20's of '62	111	5-20's of '67, new	107½
5-20's of '64	110½	5-20's of '68, new	107½
5-20's of '65	108	10-40's	105½

SCRIP.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	—@—	78@80
County scrip	70@72	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	96@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	156
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	66@
" " new	66@
" " coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	48@48½
" " paying	48@48½
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@63
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	51@52
" " 7 per cent, bonds navy yard ex coupons	51@52
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	44@45
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	76@80
" " 2d " "	71@83

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1868. }

In consequence of the limited movement in cotton exchange is in light supply with most of the banks, though in one quarter of the money market at least there were free offerings and a closeness of money. Rates remain as previously quoted. There was some demand for loans from parties carrying cotton and from business men generally, to which the leading banks responded readily where the paper offered was first-class. Cotton was very firm with 28c realized on strict low middling in at least one transaction during the morning. The general market was fairly active under an accumulation of country orders, but there were few transactions of importance. Provisions were firmer, with low flour in better supply against a lighter demand. Corn and hay were firm with oats and bran dull. Meal was slow at $3 50@ $3 60 ₱ bbl for choice white on arrival. Sugar and molasses were firm. Other articles present little or no change.

Gold was in light supply and firm, though but little demand was experienced. It opened in New York at 135¾, was 135⅝@135¾ at noon and closed at 135¾ with 7 per cent. the carrying rate, money being stringent. Dealers here bought at 134½@134¾ and sold at 135¾, in the routine of small counter transactions. Some gold coupons were taken up at 134.

Scrip was dull with dealers bidding 70@ 72 for county, of which there were light offerings, but not disposed to touch city at any price. In one instance $250 city was forced on the market at 70, but it was subsequently taken back at an advance. As an exception to this dullness police scrip continues to be in demand at 94@96 and is scarce. It was hinted that there is a speculative clique disposed to take county at 75. School scrip was nominal. There is virtually no counter demand either for city or county scrip, and selling quotations are nominal. The card of the City Bank, at the head of this column, conveys about as fair an idea of the market as can be presented.

City bonds were in moderate demand, but there seemed to be few sellers in market. We note a sale of five plain bonds at 48½, to a dealer.

The New York money market was more stringent to-day, with stocks less active. Latest quotations from the Exchange are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	66@66½
Tennessee bonds, new	80@80½
Bonds of 1881	112
6-20s of '62	108½
5-20s of '65	108½
5-20s, new, of '65	108½
5-20s, new, of '67	108½
5-20s, new, of '68	108½
10-40 bonds	105½
Pacific 6s	100
Wells & Fargo Express	58½
American Express	39
Adams Express	48½
United States Express	39
Merchants' Union Express	13
Quicksilver	22
Canton	43½
Pacific Mail	123
Western Union Telegraph	53½
New York Central	156
Erie	38½
Hudson	133½
Reading	93
Chicago and Alton	148
Chicago and Alton preferred	140
Toledo, W. and R.	62½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	93
Ft. Wayne	119
Ohio and Mississippi	33½
Michigan Central	122
Michigan Southern	89½
Illinois Central	141
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85½
Cleveland and Toledo	103
Rock Island	127¼
Chicago and N. W.	87½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86½

There are many sources of wealth in the South which most people never dream of for a moment. In our general market report this morning a sale of a crop of peanuts was noted. It was gathered from a field of 30 acres in this county, and realized the owner the nice little sum of $4,000. This is doing better than with the same amount of land in cotton, even at the present prices, the labor involved being comparatively light with no risk, and the gathering anything but close. The crop was taken by one of our city merchants for shipment to Chicago, on speculation. Chicago is a first-class market for all products of this kind, and the Illinois Central Railroad, of which Alex Low, Esq., is the agent in this city, offers low rates of freight to shippers. So cotton-crazy are most of our people they are apt to overlook other sources of wealth and revenue, and we therefore call their especial attention to this matter.

A bill of some kind, purporting to be for the regulation of the price and the encouragement of the production of cotton, was introduced in the United States Senate a few days ago, and was referred, on the 8th instant, to the Finance Committee. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase raw cotton from and after the passage of the bill, delivered at any railroad depot or on a steamer making direct connection with New York, at twenty cents per pound for uplands, and thirty cents for Sea Island. Purchases to be made through revenue officers are exempted from tax, but if sold to others than agents of the United States it will be taxed three cents per pound. Cotton purchased by the Government shall be sold at a price not less than five cents advance on the cost. Manufacturers within the United States will be allowed a drawback of two and a half cents for cotton used by them. A full report of all transactions to be presented to Congress at the commencement of each regular session. If this is not a first class scheme in the interest of hungry plunderers of the public crib, an attempt to revive the cotton tax in a more outrageous form than ever, we are at a loss to know what to make out of it. It ostensibly guarantees planters 20c per pound on the coming cotton crop, if sold to the Government, but the door it would throw open to high-handed swindling would throw "whisky and railroad rings" into obscurity in point of villainy. It is hardly to be supposed that there is the shadow of a chance for the passage of such a monstrosity even in Congress. The South can take care of itself, and will need no encouragement for the production of cotton if the Government will leave it untaxed. The above features of the bill we find in a dispatch to a Mobile exchange of the 9th, with the remark that it was offered by Mr. Morrill. In a St. Louis paper (Radical) of the same date, however, we find the following special telegram, which differs from the above in some points, though presenting the same general features:

The bill to regulate the purchase and sale of cotton, brought in this morning by Senator Spencer, of Alabama, furnished an admirable specimen of the ideas of a certain class of the dead Southern Congressmen. It is in seven long and crude sections, and provides that from the first of next July, all raw cotton grown in any part of the United States, when delivered at any railroad station, or any steamboat sailing for New York, shall be bought for the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, at twenty cents per pound for middling upland and thirty cents for Sea Island; that parties thus selling to the Government shall be exempt from all taxes, except on income; that parties who sell to private firms shall pay five cents per pound on all such; that Government payments shall be made in currency, but cotton so bought by the Government shall not be sold except at an advance of at least five cents per pound; that manufacturers shall have a drawback of two cents, and that all this grand scheme shall be carried out through the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Mobile *Tribune* says in reference to the bill:

As a specimen of cool invasion of the rights of property, there is nothing comparable to it in the history of tyrannies, save the action of Dr. Francia, the tyrant of Paraguay, in forcing the people of that unhappy country to sell their crops of *yerba* to him at his own price.

It is a barbarous abolition of all distinction between the words *mean* and *tuum*, which even the Russian government is too enlightened to be guilty of.

The abuse of the necessary practice of sampling has caused considerable of a falling off in the cotton trade of Mobile. We see the new Board of Trade of that city has gone to work, however, to remedy this and other evils. At a meeting held on the 5th instant the following regulations for the cotton trade of Mobile were unanimously adopted, to go into effect on and after the 11th of January, 1869:

1. That cotton shall be promptly taken from the wharf or depot to the warehouse without being sampled, and shall be arranged in the warehouse for sampling without extra charge.

2. It shall be sampled, by such person as the factor may employ, as lightly as may be practicable, so as to get a fair sample, and samplers shall be paid for their services otherwise than in what is termed "loose cotton."

3. The cotton shall be weighed before it is re-sampled by the buyer, and the seller and buyer shall each have a representative present when it is weighed. The weigher shall act under oath, and shall weigh the cotton accurately, and report the weights to his principal with fidelity. When weighed, the cotton shall be considered as delivered for examination, and shall thenceforward be at the risk of the buyer, unless rejected for good cause. Provided, the cotton is not removed prior to weighing, but in case of removal before weighing, it shall be at the risk of the buyer. In the event of rejection for good cause, the liability of the buyer shall cease when notice of the rejection is given to the seller, and the cotton returned to the warehouse from which it was taken.

4. No "loose cotton" shall be taken from the warehouse where the same may be sampled, but it shall be collected by the sampler, and by him delivered to the warehouse keeper, or his agent, and shall be accounted for by the factor or buyer, as the case may be, in such manner and on such terms as may be agreed upon.

5. The price of weighing cotton, chargeable to the planter, shall be twenty cents, and to the buyer fifteen cents per bale.

Early in the season there was much talk of too generous a sampling in Memphis, but it was without any foundation so far as general practice was concerned. As a class Memphis factors are particular in this respect. It would be well, however, had we a Board of Trade to prescribe rules and regulations for the trade. We presume the Chamber of Commerce, so-called, adopted regulations of some kind in its eventful career, but nobody seems to know what they were, much less does anybody care. That sprightly institution might as well adopt rules to control the internal affairs of Alaska, for all the influence it exerts. It is as powerless for good and progress as a body of wooden men. We need in its place a Board of Trade to keep Memphis from sinking into obscurity. It is understood that a number of our leading merchants are consulting on the propriety of getting a charter for a Board of Trade put through the Legislature this session.

Cotton Market.

The market was better supplied to-day, and under a fair inquiry, with factors not anticipating to as great an extent as previously; was more animated than at any time for the past two or three days, though still presenting an uneven surface. Speculative demand was very light, and orders were executed with caution. Sales were about 1,000 bales, and included 3 and 6 low middling at 27c, 82 strict good ordinary at 27¼c, 38 do. at 27c, 43 good ordinary at 27c, 12 and 38 do. at 26½c, 5 low ordinary at 25c, 8 and 6 ordinary at 26 to 26¼c, 5 and 23 low middling at 27½c, 6 do. at 27¼c, 39 do. at 27¾c, 82 do. at 28c, 83, 2, 12 and 5 middling at 28c, 45 and 62 strict low middling or fairly middling at 28c, 3 ordinary at 25¾c, 9c; No. 26 galvanized, 20c; No. 27 do. 21c, Sheet zinc, 16c.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5, rates in store.

ONIONS—Market scant with a light demand, and steady at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. for prime to choice.

OATS—Market dull and unchanged, dealers selling at 70 to 75c, though lots were to be had from store at 65 to 67½c. Seed oats are in demand at 75 to 80c and scarce.

POULTRY—The market has been scant and is brisk for chickens at $5 50@6 and turkeys at $20@22, with ducks and geese quiet, the latter selling at $9 ₱ dozen.

PORK—Market stiffer but quiet. We note as about the only transaction of importance a sale of 10,000 lbs bulk, on arrival at 10½c for clearsides and 12¼c for shoulders. There is a flatboat of bulk at the landing awaiting higher prices. Mess pork is in light supply with rather a better demand and firm at $31 to $31 50 ₱ bbl in store. We give the following as the ruling store prices: Clearsides, 16¾c; clear rib sides, 16c; rib sides, 15½c; shoulders, 12½c. Dressed hogs, 11¾ to 12½c.

POTATOES—Flatboats are holding at $4 ₱ bbl for pinkeyes and $3 for peach-blows, but the latter can be had in store at $2 75, and $2 50 was the best bid on a consignment on the levee.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

RICE—Quiet at 8¾@9¼c ₱ ₱ in barrels, for Louisiana.

RAGS—In demand at 2¼@3c for mixed cotton, and 1¾c for woolen, ₱ ₱.

SUGAR—Market only moderately supplied and firmer for Louisiana, with refined sugars nominal. We quote fair Louisiana, 11@12; fully fair, 13@13½; prime to choice, 13¾@14¼; yellow clarified, 14¾@15; white clarified, 15½; crushed, powered and granulated, 17@18c.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per barrel.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 ₱ barrels in store, $3 10@3 30; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 ₱s, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c per gallon.

TALLOW—Demand light at 8c to 9½c per ₱.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.

VINEGAR—Quiet at $7 00 to $10 00 per barrel; wine vinegar, $14 00 per ₱.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

Hon. John Scott, the United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is a man of about 45, a thorough-going Radical, a lawyer by profession, has been the counsel of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and occupies a respectable rank in his profession. He resides in Huntingdon.

Cotton Statement.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, January 12, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	67
Received to-day	1,106
Received previously	141,125—142,229
	142,276
Exported to-day	450
Exported previously	133,501—133,951
On hand and in transitu	8,325

The Water Valley *Eagle* gives the following report of cotton shipped over the Mississippi Central Railroad for the season to December 31st:

September	1,443 bales.
October	15,971 "
November	30,413 "
December	15,039 "
Total	76,870 bales.

It would interest Memphis readers if the *Eagle* would state to what point the cotton was shipped.

The receipts of cotton at Mobile for the week ending the 8th instant were 10,686 bales, against 17,082, and exports 6,542 bales, against 9,231 bales for the same time last year, leaving on hand a stock of 50,402 bales, against 74,107 bales on the 8th of January, 1868. The receipts for the season, including cotton *in transitu* from New Orleans, were 134,432 bales, being 78,160 bales less than the receipts for the same period of last season. Of the exports for the week, 2,919 bales were for Cork and a market, 355 for New York, 1,718 for Boston, 1,242 for Portland, 5 for Philadelphia and 303 for New Orleans. Of the receipts, 6,566 bales were by rivers and 4,000 by railroads. Sales for the week were 10,050 bales for general account, middling closing at 28c on Friday, at which time it was 27¾ @ 27½c in Memphis.

The receipts of cotton proper at New Orleans for the past week exhibit a decrease, as compared with the preceding week, of 5,808 bales, and an increase over last year of 4,193 bales. The receipts since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas), are 464,598 bales, against 272,970 bales to the same date last year.

The increase in receipts of cotton at all United States ports up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, is 114,178 bales. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same dates last year, there is an increase of 71,369 bales to France, of 11,405 to other foreign ports, and a decrease of 24,973 to Great Britain.

The estimated visible supply of cotton, taken from a Liverpool stand-point, on the 18th day of December, as compared with the two preceding years, is as follows:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Stock in Liverpool this date	354,280	489,370	502,250
Stock in London this date	153,400	128,652	84,136
Stock in Havre 11th ult	43,241	36,715	105,924
Stock in American p'ts 11th ultimo	267,000	293,000	439,000
American afloat for Liverpool this date	110,000	103,000	53,000
East India afloat for Liverpool this date	73,000	84,000	58,000
East India afloat for London to this date	72,000	58,000	19,000
All kinds afloat for Havre 11th ultimo	60,517	20,428	16,297
	1,132,493	1,161,165	1,224,607

Our accounts from the country, says a New Orleans circular, repeat the statements noticed in our last report that there is still a large amount of cotton in the field, which, with fair weather and diligent picking, might produce a considerable yield, but that it is neglected and going to waste. The negroes cannot be induced to go out early in cold weather, and are moreover negligent and inefficient, so that many planters are abandoning what remains ungathered. The accounts from Arkansas are highly discouraging. The outrages committed by the militia have created such general disturbance as to materially prevent service by laborers, and picking in many districts have been abandoned.

Shippers and planters who would have their cotton disposed of to the best advantage, with prompt returns, will find Dashiell & Hilliard, No. 296 Front street, the right kind of men. They have had an experience of many years in the business, and their operations have been in variably attended with success. As well as upright and successful merchants they are clever gentlemen and are widely known and esteemed.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 12—12:20 p.m.—The market is dull and easier.

3 P.M.—The cotton market is firmer but unchanged in quotations. Sales today, 2,000 bales. Receipts, 3,000 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, January 12—2 p.m.—Cotton market firmer but unchanged in prices. Sales will reach 12,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—A fair huckster trade doing at $5 50@6 for russets; $7 for Roman beauties; and $8 for belleflowers ₱ bbl., in store.

BUTTER—Market dull and nominal. We quote prime to choice Western tub and roll, 35@38c; Goshen, 48@50c; common tub, 28@32c.

BACON—A light supply and no demand. Clear sides, 18¾@19c; shoulders, 15c; old hams neglected and nominal; new sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, 18½@19c.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@ 32c ₱ ₱, with very meagre receipts.

BRAN—Market quiet and generally firm at $25 ₱ ton for prime in shipping order, though a sale of 50 sks from store at $23 was reported.

BAGGING—Very little called for, and sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominally 23@24c.

BALE TWINE—Nominally 19@20c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Navy in moderate request and selling at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel, in shipping order; inferior, $2 50@3.

COFFEE—Market quiet and unchanged with 20@25c the ruling prices for ordinary to choice Rio, and Java 35@40c, in a jobbing way from store.

CORN—Market firm at 70c for shelled in store, with scant receipts and a fair shipping demand at 65c. Sales on levee yesterday and to-day were at 65 to 68c.

CORN MEAL—Market better supplied and dull, with sales of choice white on levee at $3 50 to $3 60 ₱ bbl; store prices are still $3 75 to $4 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market fairly supplied and easy at 16c for Western Reserve, 19½c for English dairy and 20c for factory, choice selections in store.

CANDLES—Dull at 17@18c for star 12 oz. in boxes, halves and quarters.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 75 per barrel for Louisville in store, in a small way.

EGGS—Market continues well supplied and is dull at 28c ₱ dozen, by the package.

FLOUR—In some quarters low grades are reported in better supply and dull, without change of price, while elsewhere we learn of a continued good demand and light receipts; family brands continue dull at $10 to $12 ₱ bbl.

FURS AND SKINS—All kinds are in demand at the following prices: Wild cat, 30c; musk rat, 12@15c; gray fox, 30c; red fox, 50@75c; opposum, 9@10c; coon, 25@ 33c; open mink, $1 50@2; cased mink, $2 50@3 50; beaver, $2@3; cased otter, $3@4; open otter, $2@3; deer skins, 25@30c; bik skunk, 30c; striped, 15c.

GRITS—Quiet at $7 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per ₱.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 50 to 7 per bbl.

HARDWARE—Nails, rates $5 to 5 15; iron, 5½c per ₱; hollow ware castings, 6c per ₱; Axes, common, $12 per doz; best brands, $15 per doz; horse shoes, per keg, $8; mule shoes per keg, $10; Manilla rope, 25 to 26c; cotton rope, 40 to 45c; meal seives, $2 50 per doz; grind stones, 2½c per ₱.

HAY—None on the market. In store it is retailing at $1 40 to $1 50 ₱ hundred, for prime to choice.

HOGS—Live scarce and in demand at 9¾ to 10c gross, with dressed in better supply and easier, selling at 11½ to 12c for Northern and 12½c for city slaughtered.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Quiet at $7@7 50 per 100 ₱ by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LARD—Market quiet and steady with tierces at 2¾ and 20½ to 21c, in store.

LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25.

METALS—Pig lead, 11c; bar do. 11½c. Block tin, in pigs, 40c; bar, 41c. Tin plate, I.C., 10x14, $14 50; I. C., 14x20, roofing, $14; I. X., 10x14, $17; I. X., 14x20, $19. No. 27 bolled iron, 7c per ₱; No. 27 charcoal, 9c; No. 26 galvanized, 20c; No. 27 do. 21c, Sheet zinc, 16c.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5, rates in store.

ONIONS—Market scant with a light demand, and steady at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. for prime to choice.

OATS—Market dull and unchanged, dealers selling at 70 to 75c, though lots were to be had from store at 65 to 67½c. Seed oats are in demand at 75 to 80c and scarce.

POULTRY—The market has been scant and is brisk for chickens at $5 50@6 and turkeys at $20@22, with ducks and geese quiet, the latter selling at $9 ₱ dozen.

PORK—Market stiffer but quiet. We note as about the only transaction of importance a sale of 10,000 lbs bulk, on arrival at 10½c for clearsides and 12¼c for shoulders. There is a flatboat of bulk at the landing awaiting higher prices. Mess pork is in light supply with rather a better demand and firm at $31 to $31 50 ₱ bbl in store. We give the following as the ruling store prices: Clearsides, 16¾c; clear rib sides, 16c; rib sides, 15½c; shoulders, 12½c. Dressed hogs, 11¾ to 12½c.

POTATOES—Flatboats are holding at $4 ₱ bbl for pinkeyes and $3 for peach-blows, but the latter can be had in store at $2 75, and $2 50 was the best bid on a consignment on the levee.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

RICE—Quiet at 8¾@9¼c ₱ ₱ in barrels, for Louisiana.

RAGS—In demand at 2¼@3c for mixed cotton, and 1¾c for woolen, ₱ ₱.

SUGAR—Market only moderately supplied and firmer for Louisiana, with refined sugars nominal. We quote fair Louisiana, 11@12; fully fair, 13@13½; prime to choice, 13¾@14¼; yellow clarified, 14¾@15; white clarified, 15½; crushed, powered and granulated, 17@18c.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per barrel.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 ₱ barrels in store, $3 10@3 30; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 ₱s, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c per gallon.

TALLOW—Demand light at 8c to 9½c per ₱.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.

VINEGAR—Quiet at $7 00 to $10 00 per barrel; wine vinegar, $14 00 per ₱.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

News and other Paragraphs.

Nonogram kid gloves are in vogue

Queen Victoria's income is $1,925,000 per annum. She is a widow.

The Radical postmaster at Salem, Mass., is a $20,000 defaulter.

Two Rochester editors are about to have a skating match.

General Rousseau's life was insured for $20,000.

There are seven Smiths in Parliament.

Jenkins has observed that the Grecian bend is not indulged in by ladies in straightened circumstances.

Certain young men in Savannah are charged by the *News* with fillibustering intentions against Cuba.

The *Chicago Advance*, the orthodox *Independent* of the West, is said to have lost $20,000.

Corresponding in violet ink is now the rage among young ladies and school girls.

The *Mukhbi*, a Turkish paper in London, has subsided, and there is now only one paper in that language published there.

Recently at Magdeburg, a widow of seventy-three married her seventh husband. He was less than thirty years old.

Two scalawags went to a free concert for orphans in Macon, Ga., the other night. When a contribution was taken up for the little unfortunates, these "trooly loil" skunks responded with Confederate currency.

A young woman named Miss Ellen Crump, daughter of Benjamin Crump, of Sullivan county, Tennessee, committed suicide on Sunday last by hanging herself. It seemed that some domestic difficulty existed in the family, which so greatly disturbed the young girl as to partially unsettle her mind.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the 15th, 16th and 17th of June, 1869, Boston is to hold "a Great National Jubilee," the astounding feature of the occasion being "an extraordinary musical festival" in honor of the restoration of Peace and Union throughout the land, and bearing as the motto of its programme the well know phrase attributed to General Grant, "Let us have Peace!"

The dress worn by the bride at a recent wedding in Trinity Chapel, New York, consisted of a robe of white velvet, trimmed profusely with point lace of great value and exquisite pattern. The veil worn was also of point lace, and is said to have cost five thousand dollars in gold! The robe was made according to the present fashion, with long train and *panier*.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

MANUFACTURERS.

SILVER AND GOLD WORKS

—OF—

DUHME & CO.,

—CORNER—

FOURTH AND WALNUT STS.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUHME & CO. make best quality and elegant styles of sterling Silver Ware.

DUHME & CO. furnish Agricultural Societies and other corporations, with solid Silver Ware, suitable for Premiums.

DUHME & CO. keep a full line of best styles of Plated Ware.

DUHME & CO. make fine Gold Jewelry; also, Badges and Medals of any design.

DUHME & CO., Diamond Setters.

DUHME & CO. import best brands of Foreign Watches.

DUHME & CO. keep a complete stock of the famous Waltham Watches, the standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best Watches at the price in the American market.

DUHME & CO. buy for net cash, and sell at the lowest cash prices.

We make Diamond setting a specialty.

☞ All orders, per mail or express, promptly attented to, and satisfaction guaranteed by

DUHME & CO.

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SNIDER & McCALL,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

230 and 232 Walnut Street,

East Side, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Also sole Agents for

FRANKLIN AND FAIR GROVE

PAPER MILLS

Hamilton, Ohio.

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TYPE FOUNDRY,

Allison, Smith & Johnson,

LETTER FOUNDERS,

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DRY GOODS, &C.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Notions,

No. 185 West Main Street,

J. M. ROBINSON,
O. T. SUTFIELD,
JO. KNOWLES,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Pearce, Tolle & Holton,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign, Domestic, Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hosiery, NOTIONS, ETC.,

77 Southwest Corner Pearl and Vine Sts.

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GROCERIES, &C.

WM. GLENN & SONS,

Importers and Jobbers of

GROCERIES,

CINCINNATI.

HAVE a large stock of staple, variety, and manufactured goods, which they offer at the lowest rates, and to which they invite the attention of the trade.

1a8

G. W. GRIFFIN, W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited.

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COTTON SEED.

Information to Planters

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the Planter. This Seed the most prolific in use, has been known to yield 900 lbs. to average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community, and the trade generally, to the great superiority of this seed.

☞ Circulars sent to address free.

N. CORONNA & CO.

dec18

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

dec21

BINDING of every description executed in the best style by DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

WEDDING WORK a specialty at No. 9 Jefferson street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herring, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed.

ja9

LEGAL.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

W. P. Mellen and the United States and others against the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and others.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Kentucky district at Paducah, dated at Paducah, 13th day of November, 1868, I will offer for sale, to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, at the courthouse door in the city of Paducah,

On the 5th day of February, 1869,

it being the first day of the McCracken county Court, the following described property, to-wit: The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, lying between its respective termini, constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular its franchises, railways, bridges, fences, warehouses, fixtures, privileges, right of way, real and, engines, cars, machinery and all other property owned by said Company, except such part thereof as has been sold by the United States Internal Revenue Collector.

Terms of Sale—One fourth cash in hand, and the balance in two equal payments, one at six and twelve months, with bonds bearing interest from date, with good and approved security, payable to the undersigned as Marshal; a lien to be retained on the said property for the satisfaction of the deferred payments. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock m. of the above named day.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of Samuel Vance, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make prompt settlement, and those holding claims against said estate are required to present them in the manner and time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. An early presentation of all claims against said estate is desired.

EDW'D L. TOPP, Administrator,
At Wright & McKissick's Office, Madison st.

dec15

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 473, for the purpose of indemnifying George R. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George R. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the centre of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the northwest corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 59° east, distant 58 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 48 links; thence south 77.50 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 80 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Herbert tract; thence south 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 50° west, distant 30½ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.39 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant 16 links; thence west 29.88 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 21 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 50.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 40 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.

dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of JOSEPH OISHEI, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. Before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register.

To the creditors of the above-named Bankrupt:

TAKE notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, in the city of Memphis, in said district, on Wednesday,